

ARMY

GAZETTE OF THE
REGULAR

JOURNAL.

NAVY

AND VOLUNTEER
FORCESVOLUME LVII. NUMBER 12.
WHOLE NUMBER 2935.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1919.

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The Sentinel of Sept. 19, official organ of the China Expedition (15th U.S. Infantry), published at Tientsin, China, has the following to say about the disadvantages suffered by the Army, Navy and Marine forces serving in China due to the difference in the rate of exchange in U.S. and Chinese money: "Official information has been received that the U.S. Navy and Marine Corps serving in China waters and the legation guard (15th Infantry) at Peking will be paid in local currency at the fixed rate of exchange of 2.30. This is the result of untiring effort on the part of the Marine and Navy authorities and shows that they have made the proper representations to Washington of existing circumstances. Justice demands that the same provision be made for the Army and the commanding officer (Col. W. M. Morrow, U.S.A.) both cabled and wrote at length regarding the fixed rate for the Army serving here. Lieut. Col. W. S. Drysdale, U.S.A., military attaché at Peking, has also cabled the Intelligence Department at Washington a request for his employees and the 15th Infantry to be paid a fixed rate. He shows how a man drawing a second lieutenant's pay cannot meet expenses on his salary, and how most officers could obtain a position with a civilian firm which would pay practically twice the salary they were now receiving. Before the war the troops received \$2.00 Mex. for \$1. gold. To-day, Sept. 19, exchange is 98c. Mex. for \$1. paper, and \$1.10 Mex. for \$1. U.S. gold coin. The matter is by no means a new issue, as for the last two years the troops here have suffered from poor exchange. However, with Colonel Morrow interested the regiment can count upon some immediate action. Our consular service receives and has received for a long time a rate of \$2.32, while no business firm with salaries on a gold basis pays its employees less than two for one."

From Tientsin, China, Chaplain Francis B. Doherty, 15th U.S. Inf., writes on this subject: "Consider the plight of a regiment stationed in the Flowery Kingdom, which is paid in the depreciated currency of its own country, so that to-day, when the paper dollar sells for 96c. Mex., and the gold dollar for \$1.92 Mex., two are less than one, and officers and men are required to maintain their position among foreign forces on what is virtually half-pay? Recently our recruits were paid, and taking their paper money to the local money changers, received 87c. Mex. for each dollar. An officer paying a bill, was offered 92c. Mex., while the market rate was 96c. Pardon these petty details. They are very vital to housekeepers, and even to bachelor officers huddled together, two in a room, to save house rent, with prices beyond belief of those living in the States. The fortunate ones who had the happiness of serving in China before the War, have no conception of the difference now, when the 'Dollar of our daddies' makes a noise like a 'dud.' As a major with three fogies and no family obligations, I have no occasion to worry, but the straits to which a junior officer, especially if he is married, is subjected, bid me call attention to the desperate situation here. To be sure, the Consular Service, the Navy serving in China, and also the Marines, receive an exchange rate of \$2.32 Mex. which gives them a dollar (instead of forty-

three cents) for a dollar; but the Army does not seem to have the go-getting gift of our comrades in the Marine Corps, who not only earn a living wage, but get it."

The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL on Oct. 4 published a decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury replying to a communication from the Secretary of the Navy asking if he (the Secretary) had authority under certain appropriations "to grant officers and enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps serving in foreign countries allowances that would bring their present compensation in Chinese silver dollars up to their regular salary in gold at a pre-war rate," it being pointed out by the Secretary that "the situation in China is by far the worst of any of the foreign countries and has been caused by the rise in the value of silver, and the consequent appreciation of the silver dollar, in which all persons in China are paid." The Comptroller advises the Secretary that "with regard to officers and enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps serving under unusual conditions, you are advised that as the appropriation is limited to those 'serving under unusual conditions' the recipient of the special allowances must (1) be serving under such conditions, and (2) the special allowances must be for maintenance. The determination whether the service is under unusual conditions is an administrative question, to be determined by you, and when so determined is not ordinarily subject to review by accounting officers. You are further advised that . . . you would not be authorized to 'grant officers and enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps serving in foreign countries allowances that would bring their present compensation in Chinese silver dollars up to the regular salary in gold at a pre-war basis.'"

HEARING ON NATIONAL GUARD BILL.

Major Gen. Francis A. Macon, retired, National Guard of North Carolina, was the first of the officers of the National Guard Association to appear before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs to advocate the passage of the bill proposed by the association. He began his testimony on Nov. 15, but was interrupted, after making a preliminary statement, by the rapidity with which votes were called in the Senate on the League of Nations reservations. The committee suspended the hearings for an indefinite period. General Macon was able to give his general views before the adjournment, saying that he would not discuss the details of the bill. He was of the opinion that the Government should strengthen state and National Guard control over the National Guard organization and control, advocating the creation of a National Guard Council to be responsible directly to the Secretary of War. General Macon told the committee the opposition to the creation of the National Guard under the Militia clause of the Constitution "endangered the sovereignty of the states." He argued that the local pride and the benefit to be derived from localizing units would be lost if the Guard were superseded by a strictly Federal force. When asked by Senator Wadsworth the condition of the Guard in his state at the present time, the General replied that it hardly existed. He said it had become completely disorganized at the end of hostilities under the terms of the National Defense Act and that there had not been an opportunity to reorganize. He stated that the lack of interest in the National Guard was due to uncertainty as to what policy would be determined upon by Congress.

In response to a question by Senator Wadsworth, General Macon expressed himself in favor of universal military training although he indicated that the training should be carried on either in conjunction with school work or through the National Guard. When the chairman gave the opinion that Congress had no jurisdiction over the public schools of the country, General Macon replied that the Federal Government had jurisdiction over the boys. Senator Wadsworth questioned the extent of the authority that Congress could exercise in providing that all boys of sixteen, as suggested by the General, should undergo military training in the schools. The latter replied that he would suggest providing training in the summer time. He was not able to develop his ideas fully with regard to universal training, however, before the close of the session. During the course of the hearing General Macon pronounced in favor of maintaining only such a standing Army as could be filled with voluntary enlistments during peace times.

NEED FOR CHARLESTON DRYDOCK URGED.

The Senate and House Committees on Naval Affairs held a joint session on November 15 to come to a decision on the two bills introduced recently to stop all work on the dredging of the Charleston, S.C., channel and the construction of the drydock at the Charleston Navy Yard. Some members of the committees are of the opinion that the dredging never would be completed because of the constant filling in of the channel, and they are opposed to carrying out the Navy's program on these grounds. More than \$200,000 has been expended in dredging already. The drydock was to be built at an approximate cost of \$7,500,000 when the project was undertaken in 1918, and \$1,500,000 was appropriated that year. It has been estimated that it would now cost nearly \$20,000,000 to complete the dock.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels appeared before the committees and voiced the disapproval of the Navy Department to the proposed suspension of operations on the dredging of the Charleston channel and the construction of the Charleston drydock. He pointed to the decision made during the war to the effect that there would be needed four drydocks on the Atlantic coast capable of handling the largest Navy and merchant ships, and urged that the construction work be carried out as originally planned. He told the committee in a prepared statement that prior to the war the United States had no dock large enough to accommodate the Leviathan, but that the Navy Department planned to have docks suitable in size to accommodate the largest Navy and merchant vessels in construction.

In his statement Secretary Daniels reviewed the studies made by the Navy Department before the war as a result of which it was decided that the United States should have four great drydocks on the Atlantic coast. These were to be at Philadelphia, Norfolk, Boston and Charleston, S.C., the one last named being to provide a nearer place for repair of our largest type of warships than either Hampton Roads or the Panama Canal. The Helm Board stressed the importance of "establishing south of Cape Hatteras a first-class base capable of caring for a fleet and the largest vessels attached to such a fleet" and gave reasons why the improvement of the Charleston drydock be carried out. The statement continues:

"In view of the unity of policy in the construction of



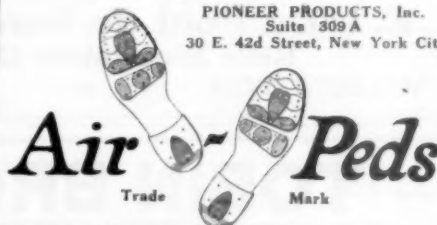
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drydocks on the Atlantic coast, making a chain of large drydocks from Boston to Charleston, inclusive, and the fact that most of them have been completed, it is quite as important now for the Navy and the merchant marine that the energies of the department should be directed toward the construction of the dock at Charleston now that the work on the Boston drydock is about completed. It was a serious failure to grasp the needs which so long omitted the construction of a drydock at the Boston Navy Yard for ships that touch the New England coast. Now that that has been secured, it would be a fatal mistake if the work should not proceed upon the sister dock at Charleston. Replying to your inquiry with reference to dredging, Senate Bill No. 3395, the passage of that bill would be equivalent to saying there is no need for a drydock capable of taking our great naval and merchant ships south of Hatteras and that we have decided to make no provision for any accident or emergency to such ships for a stretch of 1,708 miles."

After reviewing the need for dredging at the other three ports mentioned, the statement says: "The repeal of the appropriation for the deepening of the channel and dredging Charleston harbor would destroy the constructive and progressive policy to which we have committed ourselves and I feel sure that this policy, adopted after long study and much consideration and which has national safety and national needs as its argument, will not be departed from. I have the honor to recommend that we go forward and not backward, that having given authorization and appropriations for adequate large docks on the Atlantic, we should, instead of any retrogression in this necessary policy of our new and larger maritime and naval development, rather increase than decrease the facilities we shall need in the era of larger seagoing ships and the ever increasing water commerce which demands the facilities which Congress has provided."

FRENCH MEMORIAL DIPLOMA FOR AMERICAN DEAD.

The French High Commission, headed by Capt. André Tardieu, which returned to France some months ago after an official visit to the United States, is to present, by direction of the French government, to the next of kin of American soldiers who died in the World War a memorial diploma bearing the signature of President Poincaré, according to the New York Times. The memorial is described as a work of art, the principal figure of the group symbolizing the soul and spirit of the American Army. At the foot of the centopah the flags of France and America are draped and joined together by a wreath.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

November 22, 1919.

Serial Number 2935.

Office, 20 Vesey Street, New York City.

Subscription, \$6.00 a year. A special rate of \$3.00 per year for individual subscriptions is offered to those who are or who have been in the National or State Services, their families and immediate connection.

Entered as second class matter June 25, 1879, at the post-office at New York, N.Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

AMERICAN REMOUNT ASSOCIATION.

Holds Organization Meeting in Washington.

The organization meeting of the temporary executive committee of the American Remount Association, whose purpose is to foster the breeding of better animals throughout the United States, was held in the Army Munitions Building, Washington, D.C., Nov. 14. Col. Frank S. Armstrong, Cav., acted as temporary chairman and Major J. T. Sallee as temporary secretary. There were present about thirty members, including fifteen officers who had served in the A.E.F. A constitution and by-laws were adopted and the following elected as members of the executive committee: Col. Frank S. Armstrong, Gen. Staff, Washington; Brig. Gen. William Mitchell, Director of Military Aeronautics, Washington; Col. R. H. Williams, New York; Col. Bruce Palmer, Washington; Col. C. P. George, Gen. Staff, Washington; Lieut. Col. V. C. Mather, Philadelphia; Lieut. Col. E. L. Scott, Washington; Major Hayden Wagner, Newburgh, N.Y.; Major William Littauer, Washington; Major Pierre Lorillard, New York; Ambrose Clark, Westbury, L.I., N.Y.; A. B. Hancock, Paris, Ky.; E. B. White, Leesburg, Va.; C. F. Burke, Los Angeles, Calif.; and Mr. Vellie, Kansas City, Mo. The committee was empowered to choose a president, vice president, secretary and treasurer at some future meeting. After the meeting the members adjourned to the Army and Navy Club for dinner, at which the speakers were Col. John S. Fair, Assistant Director of Purchase, Storage and Traffic, Gen. Staff; Col. Bruce Palmer, Major John Stuart Hunt and Mr. Ambrose Clark. There were read communications from members of the association, who now number upwards of one hundred.

At both the business meeting and the dinner an enthusiastic endorsement was given the objects of the association, which embrace an extensive program, in addition to the encouragement of original investigation in the determination and development of the best types of horses for military use. The association is committed to the policy of co-operating with the Remount Service of the U.S. Army and the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture in bringing to the attention of farmers, breeders and others the types of horses and mules best suited to the requirements of the military service as well as the types of stallions, jacks and mares most likely to produce such animals. It will encourage and develop the art of horsemanship and all forms of sport which will increase interest or improvement in all things related to the use of the horse. It aims to co-operate in securing rational legislation of benefit to the horse-breeding industry of the country and to protect the interests of breeders, owners and users of horses against unjust or unreasonable legislation, and to maintain the lawful rights and privileges of owners and users of horses whenever such rights are menaced. The association will collect, compile and publish such information as may be of value to the Remount Service in procuring for the Army the horses and mules required, and to further the interests and efficiency of the Remount Service by securing for it the benefit of the services of those most fitted for the duties of that branch and by the promotion of its esprit de corps. It will provide the means of recording and publishing the experience of members and others pertaining to the breeding, development and use of horses which may be useful in connection with the production and development of types suitable for military use. The association also plans to maintain a club house, or club houses, stables and appurtenances, grounds, equipment and accessories incidental or necessary to the development of any of the objects included in its program.

Scope of Membership.

The association is particularly desirous of securing a representative list of charter members and in consequence the tentative clause of the constitution was amended so as to provide the necessary elasticity in this matter. The provision as finally adopted states that "charter members shall be those persons who are at present or who have been in the past either commissioned or enlisted members of the U.S. Army, either in the United States or in an American Expeditionary Force, who join the association within one year from the date of its organization." Membership will be extended to officers of the Regular Army, Navy, Marine Corps, National Guard, Officers' Reserve Corps, officials of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture, and members of the recognized associations in the United States interested in the improvement or breeding of horses. Associate membership will be unlimited and will include any person who is interested in horse breeding or horsemanship. Affiliated club membership will consist of clubs or associations which have contracts of affiliation with the American Remount Association. The honorary membership will include ex-officio the President and Vice President of the United States, the Secretary of War, the Chief of Staff of the U.S. Army, Chief of the Remount Service of the Army, the Secretary of Agriculture and the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture. It will be essentially a members' association supported by members' subscriptions and not carried on for profit. Local branches will be known by geographical names.

REUNION OF THE 1ST DIVISION SOCIETY.

The first reunion of the 1st Division Society was held at Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., on armistice day, Nov. 11. Col. F. A. Ruggles, 7th Field Art., as the senior member present, presided. Among the speakers were Lieut. Col. C. R. Huebner, 28th Inf.; Major L. S. Frasier, 26th Inf.; Sergts. John Donnelly, 18th Inf., and H. J. Coon, 6th F.A.; Corp. Arthur Hodge, 7th F.A.; Cook James Walsh, 6th F.A.; Privts. Thomas Cross, jr., 28th Inf., and Joseph Wise, 5th F.A. The

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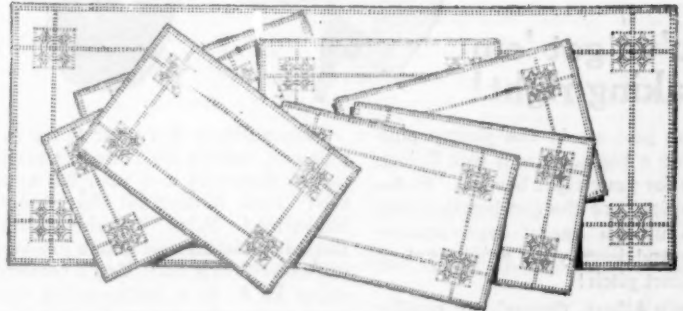
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members of the society, those of the 1st Division and their friends attended a barbecue at noon. The committee in charge of this event was assisted by 150 members of the War Camp Community Service, which organization has done a great deal for the division since its arrival at the camp. Following the barbecue an exhibition of floats was given on the athletic field. Prizes for these were won in the following order: First prize, 26th Infantry; second, 28th Infantry; third, 5th Field Artillery. The football game which then took place was a hotly contested tie between the Field Artillery Basic School and the 1st Division teams. The most impressive feature of the day was the "Salute to the Dead." Following the football game a national salute was fired, everyone standing. It ended with the playing of the "Star-Spangled Banner." In this manner, the division, at every reunion, intends to dedicate itself anew to the memory of its dead. To finish the day the different organizations entertained at supper the former members of the division who returned for the reunion.

SIGNAL CORPS SCHOOL AT CAMP VAIL.

An interesting lecture was delivered to the student body of the Signal Corps School at Camp Alfred Vail, N.J., on Nov. 12 by I. D. Hough, general superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Company, a lieutenant colonel in the Reserve Corps. During the course of his remarks, writes a correspondent who was present, Colonel Hough made the unqualified statement to the students of the school that any graduate can apply to him at any time for a good position in his company, stating that he would place him in any desired city from Portland to Tampa and from Bangor to Los Angeles. It is believed that that promise in itself, not considering the other advantages of the school ought to be enough to get all the young men that are wanted to enlist in the Signal Corps. Col. Robert Davis, Signal Corps, is director of the school at Camp Vail.

Address by Col. I. D. Hough.

Colonel Hough said that he was not going to deliver a speech, but a friendly talk, and continued: "If each man here were asked to give his reason for having enlisted in the Army we would probably have as many reasons given as there are men. There are four main reasons why, to my mind, you have done the right and proper thing. They are physical, mental, moral and financial. Taking physical first, at no other institution

in the world do you get the same training as you get in the Army. If you will take the trouble to look in statistics you will find that men who serve three or four years in the Army, going through the physical exercise daily, live to be five to ten years older than men who do not take physical exercise. Men who are physically fit are better able to improve mentally, and this brings us to the second reason.

"The Army has made elaborate plans for the mental fit of men in the Service and it is intended, as far as possible in several locations, that when they return to civil life they will be not only self-supporting, but a credit to the Army that has trained them. When men are both physically and mentally fit they will naturally be of a moral character.

"Now, financially, when what you are receiving is summed up, that is, money, clothing, food, shelter and educational privileges, you will find that your income compares favorably with that of the average man in civil life. If you make the best of your time in developing yourself physically, mentally and morally, while you are in the Army, when you again go back to civil life you will find you are much better able to command a higher salary than you were when you enlisted.

"Here is an opportunity for you which would be furnished you by attending any of the technical colleges in this country. You have here all of the equipment necessary to teach telegraphy, telephony, radio and dynamo electrical machinery. Your officers have employed, at a great expense, instructors from telephone and telegraph companies, from radio schools and from electrical manufacturing concerns, of practical experience and who have the faculty of getting to you information to put your theory into practice later on. The thing I am particularly interested in in this school is technical telegraphy. It is, I believe, the intention to set up apparatus so as to give you a practical experience in handling it. This is an education which is worth while, but one which you cannot get without hard work. You will get out of it just exactly what you put into it and no more. I can hear someone of you asking 'What does that guy know about the Army, and why is he so interested in our welfare?' To that I will say, 'Ask some of the men among you who know me what I know about the Army.' The second part I will answer by saying, 'Every man who comes out of the Army at the end of his enlistment with an honorable discharge, character good and having graduated from this school, can secure a position with the company I am with by merely telegraphing me his name and whereabouts, at a salary in keeping with his qualifications.' I am interested in you partly from a traffic standpoint and again because you have great opportunities and I want to see you make use of them."

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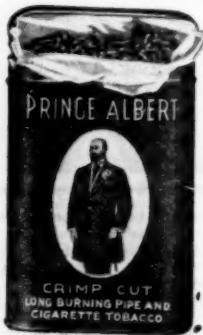
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GOOD WORK OF COLORADO NATIONAL GUARD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The National Guard of Colorado took the field Nov. 1 for strike duty. The movement was made with a promptness better than satisfactory, and the spirit shown by all members of the Guard was worthy of high commendation. The same can not be said of all employers.

The field of operations was divided into the Trinidad and Golden District, the former commanded by Major Dennis E. McCunniff, U.S.A., and the latter by Major Ira C. Gromer, 3d Colorado Inf.; McCunniff, a graduate of West Point in 1913, and colonel of the 3d Colorado Infantry, and Gromer, a graduate of the training camp at Camp Pike, Ark., are men of good executive ability. Offering my services to The Adjutant General of the state I was placed on duty with Major Gromer's headquarters.

Thanks to the presence of the troops, no disorder of any kind has occurred at any of the mines. As the strike has now been called off, men with families and dependents have been relieved and allowed to go home. Many officers and men took the field at large sacrifice to their families and their business interests. One captain left a business amounting to \$2,000 a month and one enlisted man had to leave home before he was able to take care of 3,500 bushels of wheat. Many other concrete cases of sacrifice might be mentioned by way of illustrating the excellent spirit shown by the State Guard.

Considering population, Colorado stands fourth, I think, among the states in size and efficiency of its Guard. The Denver Rocky Mountain News had an editorial on Nov. 2 with favorable comment on this subject. The work of Major Gen. Frank Baldwin, U.S.A., retired, is strongly commended in the editorial.

To my mind, the wisdom shown in General Wood's administration at Gary might be an excellent guide in similar future troubles. A sketch of the handling of the problem at Gary was prepared for Major Gromer, who furnished copies to all his officers.

There have been some stormy days with much snow and zero weather, but just now the typical Colorado climate is asserting itself again in all its beauty and mildness. In some sections of the state, there has been suffering from lack of coal, but means have been found to make the soldiers comfortable, and their work has been done well and without complaint.

JOHN C. GRESHAM,
Col., U.S.A., retired.

General Wood's Handling of Situation at Gary.

The sketch of General Wood's handling of the situation at Gary, which was prepared by Colonel Gresham and issued from the office of The Adjutant General of Colorado at Denver on Nov. 3, is as follows:

General Wood's work at Gary was very simple because it was conducted along orderly lines. He established no censorship of the press; he only requested newspaper men to be sure of their facts and to state them accurately and without sensation.

Labor leaders were pleased at his way of handling the job. Wood told them the troops did not come to drive strikers back to work nor to interfere with their right of peaceful assembly. He told them the troops were there to maintain order and see that no man cracked another man's head to keep him from going to work if he wanted to work. He told them the troops were there to prevent the preaching of treason against the United States and to see that no act of treason or of violence was committed by anybody.

He told them that peaceful picketing would be allowed; but that picketing must be confined to friendly talk and nothing else; that physical interference by touching with the hand or using violence in word or act to prevent any laborer from exercising his right as a free American to go to work meant sure trouble for the interloper. He told them that any man who preached anarchy or violence or even suggested it at a public meeting would get what was coming to him and get it promptly.

He sent for the prominent citizens of Gary, for the strike leaders and organizers and for certain persons who had paraded against the mayor's orders and told them all the things mentioned above and then announced that the troops were not at Gary in the interests of the steel corporation or in the interests of the strikers, but purely for the purpose of keeping law and order.

When asked by a striker what action he would take against picketing, General Wood replied that picketing with a reasonable number of men would not be interfered with so long as the pickets did not offer violence against anyone. He told them that the only function of pickets must be strictly confined to speaking kindly and gently and explaining the reasons for the strike so that others might understand their viewpoint and join them if they liked; but that any clamorous talk, any threats, any means of intimidation or any act of violence on the part of pickets would cause their prompt arrest.

General Wood next sent for certain persons who had been reported to him as being of radical tendencies and as having attempted to incite to riot and disorder, and told them that if they attempted any activities along radical lines or made any attempt to incite people to break the law they would be arrested at once and brought to trial. Frequent raids were made on places known as rendezvous for radicals and agitators, and a number of arrests were made and many papers and documents seized of a red nature, and also firearms, whiskey and whiskey stills, all of which were confiscated. These raids were all made by civil authorities, but backed by the military authority.

General Wood, in fact, worked all the time through the civil police and civil authorities, and all arrests were made by these authorities except in cases where the rules and regulations of the military were actually violated in the very presence of the soldiers.

MOBILE SHOE REPAIR UNIT.

The Office of the Quartermaster General, Director of Purchase and Storage, is developing a mobile shoe repair unit which, if adopted, will be attached to and made a part of each Army division. This unit is now in training at the United Shoe Repairing Machine Co. at its plant, Beverly, Mass., and it is expected that within the next two weeks it will be ready for a demonstration at Camp Meade, Md. The Motor Transport Corps has assisted in this matter and furnished the two trucks which are being used. The first truck carries the machinery, and the second truck is used to carry supplies. It is contemplated bringing this unit from Beverly overland to Camp Meade, accompanied by a detail of enlisted men.

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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

Established 1863.

Office, No. 20 Vesey Street, New York.

THE TITLE OF THIS PAPER IS REGISTERED IN THE U. S. PATENT OFFICE.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1919.

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Domestic postage prepaid; this includes the American Expeditionary Forces. Foreign postage \$1.50, Canada \$1.00 per annum, should be added to the subscription price. Remittances should be made by post-office order, express money order, draft or check on New York, made payable to W. C. & F. P. Church, or in cash if sent by registered mail. Checks or drafts on other localities than New York City are subject to a discount.

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This newspaper is owned and published by W. C. & F. P. Church, a New York corporation; office and principal place of business, No. 20 Vesey street, New York; Willard Church, president and treasurer; A. M. Church, secretary. The address of the officers is the office of this newspaper.

ADDRESS LETTERS TO ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, 20 VESSEY STREET, NEW YORK, N.Y. TO AVOID CONFUSION WITH OTHER PUBLICATIONS NOTE THAT THE LAST WORD IN OUR TITLE IS JOURNAL.

CLOSING CAMPS AND DEPOTS.

The Secretary of War directs that Par. 15, Circular 252, War Dept., 1919, as amended by Circulars 280, 349 and 431, War Dept., 1919, is further amended so as to exclude the following camps from the list enumerated therein: Camp Dodge, Camp Gordon, Camp Pike. No more officers and enlisted men will be sent for discharge to these camps after Nov. 25, 1919. Par. 9, Circular 252, War Dept., 1919, is revoked and the following is substituted therefor: Enlisted men will be discharged at their present stations where the expense to the Government by so doing will be less than that by transferring them to the demobilization centers, Camp Dix, N.J., and the Presidio of San Francisco, Calif. In figuring this cost comparative account will be taken of the transportation, pay and allowances in each case.

In view of the shortage of commissioned personnel and as a measure of economy, the Secretary of War has recently directed the temporary closing of the auxiliary remount depots at the following camps: Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N.J.; Camp Jackson, Columbia, S.C.; Camp Lewis, American Lake, Wash. The plan will be to have the organizations at the camps draw sufficient animals to meet their needs and then to ship the remainder of the animals to the nearest remount depot. The auxiliary remount depots at the camps will then be placed under the guard of a suitable care-taking detachment. This action is in line with the policy of the War Department to curtail expenditures wherever possible. The temporary closing of the depots referred to above will involve an aggregate monthly saving in civilian personnel alone of approximately \$31,000.

ARMY HOSPITAL STATISTICS.

Reports to the Surgeon General of the Army upon activities of educational service at fifteen Army general hospitals and one base hospital for the month of September show that of 2,399 patients who received a surgeon's certificate of disability, 2,269 were able to resume their old occupations or were not in need of retraining and only 130 were designated as unfit for their old occupation. Enrolments in ward handicrafts show a slight increase, 10,728 patients receiving instruction in various trades. The greater part of this number were interested in knitting and weaving textiles; reed, cane and fibre work; woodworking, and occupations in which leather, cardboard and binding material are used. Instruction was also given in lettering, in metal working and in work in plastic materials. A small decrease is shown in enrolments in ward academic work, 3,323 being the total for the month. They also took up reading, drafting, stenography and speech correction. A total of 1,831 were studying stenography and 1,246 engaged in courses in reading. In shop and school work 14,722 patients were enrolled. On Nov. 7 there were 18,406 patients in sixteen Army hospitals in this country according to reports to the Surgeon General.

CHRISTMAS PARCELS FOR U.S. NAVY PERSONNEL.

No special arrangement will be made this year for the shipment of Christmas parcels to the personnel of the U.S. Navy. The Navy Department has, however, arranged with the Post Office Department to ship by Government vessel Christmas parcels to officers and men on board Navy vessels operating in Mediterranean waters, if such parcels arrive at the New York post office prior to Dec. 1.

BATTLESHIP AND AIRPLANE.

London press dispatches, writes a Navy correspondent, quote Admiral Sir Percy Scott, inventor of the fire control system, as saying in an interview on Oct. 31: "The battleship is dead. The great fighting machine of the future will be the airplane, which will develop rapidly. I have seen the British navy change from sails to steam, from fighting on the water to fighting under and over the water now. Now the question is, what is the Navy of the future to be? Battleships were dead before the war, and I think they are more dead now. A bat-

tle-ship costs \$40,000,000 and carries 1,000 shells containing 100,000 pounds of high explosives, with an effective range of fifteen miles, but is vulnerable to aircraft with bombs and aerial torpedoes, and to submarines carrying 15- or 18-inch torpedoes. For \$40,000,000 we could build many airplane-carrying ships equipped with airplanes carrying 100,000 pounds of explosives. It takes a battleship weighing 30,000 tons to carry 100,000 pounds of explosives. Ten airplanes of three tons each should carry the same amount."

RESERVE OFFICERS' LEAVE FROM UNITED STATES.

The Secretary of War directed on Nov. 15 that memorandum of information on the Officers' Reserve Corps, Oct. 13, 1919, be amended as follows: Officers of the Reserve Corps desiring to leave the continental limits of the United States should request authority to leave the United States by letter to The Adjutant General. The address while absent and probable duration of absence will be stated. On account of absence during the training period and unavailability in case of emergency, permission to be absent will not in general be granted for absences in excess of one year. In such cases the resignation of the officer will be requested, subject to reinstatement upon return to the United States. Absences for periods in excess of one year may be authorized in the cases of those officers suitable for intelligence duty in time of war, whose foreign travel takes the place of other training in preparing them for active service. Officers granted permission to leave the United States should keep The Adjutant General informed of their correct address and should promptly report return to the United States.

DISBURSEMENTS OF NEW YORK Q.M. DEPOT.

The Quartermaster Corps is deservedly proud of being called the "big business" branch of the Army, and it extends as reason for its pride a comparison of the disbursements of the New York Depot for the year 1914, which were \$2,996,427.58, and the average daily disbursements of \$2,300,000 in the period from Jan. 1 to March 31, 1919, the latter showing an approximate increase of 365 times over that of 1914. Prior to 1914 the New York Depot had never handled clothing to any great extent, but with the demand due to the war it became one of the foremost Army depots in the procurement of clothing and equipment. From April 1, 1917, to April 1, 1919, the New York Depot procured clothing and equipment amounting to \$43,621,876.48; it disbursed for subsistence \$255,235,823.63; for motor vehicles and equipment for same, \$65,000,000; fuel, gasoline and oils, \$9,357,436; for forage and bedding, \$2,563,311. Up to the spring of 1918 this depot also carried on the whole service of supplying the troops in Europe.

HISTORY OF 136TH M.G. BATTALION.

The war record and history of the 136th M.G. Battalion, 37th Division, has been compiled and edited by Lieut. Clyde E. T. Tousley of the battalion, and published in attractive form. The book, which is dedicated to the memory of Lieut. Dwight L. Brown and the men of the battalion who made the supreme sacrifice in France and Flanders, tells of the organization, its personnel and movements from the time of its organization at Youngstown, Ohio, on July 15, 1917, until the organization returned to the United States in March, 1919, and its demobilization later. A roster of the companies forming the unit is given, while there are a number of excellent photographs of officers and men and of scenes in France and Flanders. The 136th was fortunate in losing only one officer during its entire term of service, Lieutenant Brown, who was wounded in action in Belgium on Nov. 2, 1918, and who died on Nov. 29.

LIVING RATES AT NEWPORT.

A Navy officer recently detailed for instruction at the Naval War College, writes that it appears to be quite impossible to reconcile Navy pay and living costs at Newport. For himself, his wife and two small children he wrote to ask rates at eight boarding houses. Only four replies were received. Two could offer no accommodations. One boarding house offered bedroom, sitting room and bath, December to June, at \$325 per month. The other offered two small rooms and bath, with board, at \$80 per week. "My present pay as lieutenant commander is less than \$80 per week," adds our correspondent; "\$4,160 per year, not to live but to board! Perhaps there are more reasonable boarding houses at Newport, but I am not yet acquainted with the village."

EQUIPMENT FOR CAVALRY AND INFANTRY.

The Secretary of War has appointed a board of seven officers to make a study and report on the armament and technical equipment, kinds and proportion of ammunition, and methods of transport pertaining to Cavalry and Infantry. The board, which held its first meeting on Nov. 21, is composed of the following officers: Col. Thomas B. Dugan, Cav., and Albert E. Phillips, Ord.; Lieut. Col. George H. Jamerson, Inf.; Paul B. Malone, Inf.; Claude B. Sweeney, Cav., and Julian S. Hatcher, Ord. Lieut. Col. Lee O. Wright is detailed to the board in an advisory capacity only.

SERVICE OF THE RETIRED OFFICERS.

A captain, U.S.A., retired, writes: "I note with pleasure your editorial on the recognition of the retired officer who served in the World War and what you say is very true. I think it only just that every retired officer who gave his service in this war should be given at least one grade advance. Many of us gave up good business relations and gladly gave our services and often served with low rank under Reserves and young officers who held high rank. I think the proudest moment of my life was when my service was accepted and I started out to help throttle the Hun."

THE WIDOW'S PENSION INADEQUATE.

"While much wise thought is now being given to the needed increase in pay of Service men," writes an Army woman, "might it not be wise to consider the widows whose pensions seem very inadequate to the present prices?"

NOTES OF THE AIR SERVICE.

Study of Aerology in the Services.

The establishment by the Navy Department of a school to train men in the science of aerology, as the exploration of the free atmosphere has been called since 1906, marks one of the two steps taken by the Government for the study of this subject, now so necessary to the success of aviation both in a military sense and commercially. The Army has requested that accommodations for fourteen aviators be provided at the school to co-operate in this new study. The second step made by the Government is the establishing of a board comprising two Army and two Navy officers and two representatives of the Weather Bureau who have been working on the problem of meteorological adjustment covering the upper air. In the Army and Navy it is suggested that a system of upper air observation be established and reports transmitted to a central point, where they may be disseminated by telegraph and wireless as is now done in Great Britain. The meteorological adjustment desired is first for the United States and then with Canada and South America. In this connection it will be recalled that when the British dirigible R-34 arrived at Mineola, Long Island, on July 6, on the first transatlantic trip of this type of airship, the meteorological officer of the dirigible stated it was his experience that the weather reports issued by the governmental weather bureaus were absolutely of no use once an airship rose to the great heights, at which they now travel, and that aerology was an undeveloped science in so far as practical aviation is concerned. Air Service officers attempting flights for altitude records in our Army have also demonstrated how little we know of meteorological conditions in the upper strata.

Requirements of Navy Aerological School.

The Aerological School maintained at the Navy Air Station, Pensacola, Fla., will have an accession of fifteen enlisted men to start the four months' prescribed course opening on Dec. 1. Six of the students come from the Navy Air Service, three from the Marine Corps and six from the Army Air Service. The class of six with which the school opened is receiving training in aerology preliminary to taking the advance course which will be maintained at the Weather Bureau in Washington, D.C. Requirements for candidates at the Pensacola school are that applicants from the enlisted force shall have had at least one month's recruit training and have at least one year and ten months to serve on current enlistment. They must have had two years at high school or its equivalent, and a working knowledge of mathematics and the elementary sciences.

Two Schools for Air Service, U.S.A.

The Air Service received authority on Nov. 18 to open two schools for the instruction of officers and enlisted men in flying. Without giving general approval to the Air Service training plan, the General Staff has approved of schools at Carlstrom Field, Arcadia, Fla., and March Field, Riverside, Calif., for flying training as soon as the details of commissioned and enlisted personnel for training can be assembled. Orders are now being sent out by Air Service headquarters designating officers and men for training. There will be 200 student flyers at Carlstrom and 200 at March Field for the proposed course, which is planned to last four months. According to present plans both ground and flying work will be taught, involving a change in policy followed during the war whereby cadets were trained first at the ground school and later in flying. Under the arrangement now contemplated graduates of the primary schools will be sent later to depot squadrons either for specialized pursuit, bombing or observation training. Although the personnel of the classes has not yet been definitely determined upon it is expected that there will be approximately fifty officers and 50 enlisted men at each school for the opening class. The enlisted men who are selected for training will be the first to be appointed as flying cadets under the authority granted by Congress in the Appropriation bill for 1920. Upon completion of flying training they will be commissioned as officers in the Reserve Corps and may either return to their enlisted status until there is an opening in the Regular Army or they may be discharged and return to civil life.

Differences Over Dirigibles Undecided.

The use of rigid type of dirigibles by the Army and Navy has been referred to the Joint Army and Navy Board for recommendation by the Joint Army and Navy Board on Aeronautics. The question as to which Service should have authority over experimentation and production of the dirigible airships has been the subject of long discussion by the Board on Aeronautics, the Navy contending that the development of this type was a Navy function exclusively and the Army maintaining that there were military as well as naval uses for the dirigible ship. The Board on Aeronautics failed to agree, and as a result the matter has been referred to the Joint Army and Navy Board for further consideration.

Adjustable Pitch Propeller for Airplanes.

Preliminary tests of an adjustable pitch propeller for airplanes, designed by Spencer Heath, have been made at the Aeronautical Engine Testing Laboratory, Navy Yard, Washington, D.C. The propeller was fitted to a Hispano-Suiza 150 horsepower engine and operated at various speeds up to full power. The adjustable mechanism worked satisfactorily and the design appeared to have plenty of strength. Final reports on the propeller will not be submitted until after a whirling test is made at McCook Field. It is designed to give variable speeds without throttling the engine and also for use as a break in landing.

NC-4 Navy Seaplane in Non-Stop Flight.

It was announced at the Navy Department on Nov. 12 that under command of Lieut. Comdr. Albert C. Read, the Navy seaplane NC-4 on Nov. 4 made a non-stop flight from Pensacola, Fla., to Memphis, Tenn., carrying six Navy officers and six enlisted men. The distance is about 535 nautical miles and due to head winds a speed of only fifty-six knots an hour was maintained. The total flying time was nine hours, thirty-three minutes, about ten minutes slower than the NC-4's flying time from Punta Delgada to Lisbon in the transatlantic flight. The duration of the flight to Memphis for the number of passengers carried constitutes a record for seaplanes.

Navy Building Four NC Flying Boats.

Four NC flying boats, of the type which accomplished the first transatlantic flight, are to be completed by the Navy Department. The boats will be designated NC-5, 6, 7, 8, and the schedule calls for their completion about July 15, 1920.

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S ANNUAL REPORT.

The annual report of The Adjutant General of the Army, Major Gen. Peter C. Harris, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919, is dated Oct. 6 and was made public on Nov. 20. Including an appendix, that is to be compiled at a later date when complete statistical data are available, the report covers the entire fiscal year of 1919 and the discussion of certain subjects is carried beyond that date in order to make it complete with respect to those subjects. Owing to the rapid and unprecedented growth of the Army during the first five months of the year and the engagement of the greater part of it during the same part of it with an enemy over 3,000 miles from our shores, and its speedy demobilization and return to the United States during the remainder of the year, following the enemy's capitulation, it is found to be impracticable to incorporate in the present report several of the statistical tables included in previous reports. Certain of these tables, including those for desertions, will be published in the forthcoming appendix. The strength of the Regular Army cannot be furnished in the report owing to the many changes in the method of transferring men from one force to another brought about by the creation of the United States Army under G.O. No. 73, of Aug. 7, 1918.

Strength of the Army.

Figures as to the strength of the United States Army "are not accurate and are all subject to correction. They are, however, based on the best information available at the present time." The U.S. Army attained its greatest strength on Nov. 11, 1918, the date on which the armistice was signed. The following statement shows the approximate strength at the opening and close of the fiscal year, and also on Nov. 11, 1918, of all the military forces in the Federal service, including the Philippine Scouts:

Date.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Aggregate.
June 30, 1918.....	115,179	2,264,400	2,379,579
Nov. 11, 1918.....	188,434	3,485,454	3,673,888
June 30, 1919.....	73,821	862,757	936,578

The geographical distribution of these forces on the same dates, including troops en route, was approximately as follows:

Date.	—Expeditionary Forces.—		—In United States.—		—In insular possessions, etc.—		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
June 30, 1918..	44,107	951,904	70,136	1,285,219	936	27,277	2,379,579
Nov. 11, 1918..	82,302	1,898,352	104,155	1,533,344	1,977	53,758	3,673,888
June 30, 1919..	20,954	345,659	51,600	49,352	1,267	26,746	936,578

¹ Including 298 officers in Siberia.

² Including 8,806 enlisted men in Siberia.

Figures as to the demobilization of the emergency forces raised under the provisions of the Selective Service law are given by weeks beginning Nov. 16, 1918, when 73 officers were discharged, up to June 28, 1919, inclusive, when a total of 94,657 officers and men were discharged, the corrected totals for discharges up to that date being 127,160 officers and 2,725,421 officers and men. No change in the organization of the Philippine Scouts occurred during the fiscal year, the actual strength of the organization including 270 officers and 7,843 enlisted men on June 30, 1919.

The strength of the National Guard in Federal Service on Aug. 7, 1918, when under the terms of G.O. No. 73 it was merged into the U.S. Army, was approximately 17,000 officers and 450,000 enlisted men. The report continues on this point: "Accurate figures are unavailable because of the fact that the strength of the so-called National Guard organizations on that date had been drawn to a greater or less extent, necessary to keep them up to their full war strength, from other components of the Army, thus rendering it impracticable to determine accurately the number of men in any given organization who might correctly be classified as members of the National Guard. Those divisions of the U.S. Army which were composed largely of National Guardsmen were among the earliest to be demobilized." A table is given, however, showing the number of Guardsmen who were in the Federal service as enlisted men during the period of the emergency, classified according to the states or territories from which they entered the Service.

The strength of the Officers' Reserve Corps on June 30, 1919, was 45,573, including 69 colonels, 199 lieutenant colonels, 2,339 majors, 6,429 captains, 9,825 first lieutenants, and 26,712 second lieutenants.

The report notes under the heading "Additional Officers" that "all advancements under the provisions of the Act of March 3 1911, that can be made have been made—a total of 51 to the grade of colonel (19 in the Cavalry, 2 in the Field Artillery, 6 in the Coast Artillery, and 24 in the Infantry). Of these, all but 3 in the Cavalry, 2 in the Coast Artillery Corps, and 1 in the Infantry have been appointed brigadier generals, retired, or have died, leaving 6 on the active list." The total number of Regular Army officers of The Adjutant General's Department on June 30, 1919, was 23, a reduction of 28 since June 30, 1918. Of these, one (The Adjutant General) holds his appointment for four years, 3 are permanent, and 19 are detailed from the line of the Army. One of the detailed officers vacated his detail during the fiscal year by accepting an appointment as brigadier general, and 27 were relieved. During the fiscal year 545 officers of the Regular Army were examined for promotion and of that number 518 were found professionally qualified, 7 were found professionally disqualified and discharged, 17 were found physically disqualified, 1 was suspended, and 2 Philippine Scouts officers were found not qualified and were honorably discharged. Of the 17 officers found physically disqualified, 6 were retired and the others will be retired when they become entitled to promotion.

During the fiscal year 112 officers were placed on the retired officers' list; 67 of the officers on the list died during the year and 10 were restored to the active list leaving 1,143 officers, including those of the Philippine Scouts, on the retired list on June 30, 1919. Of the 112 officers retired from active service during the fiscal year, 19 were for reasons of reaching the age limit; 27 on their own application, and 47 for disability. On June 30, 1919, there were 203 retired officers on active duty, 182 of the Regular Army and 21 in the Philippine Scouts. Since provisional appointments in the grade of second lieutenant in the Regular Army were discontinued under G.O. No. 73, Aug. 7, 1918, appointments during the fiscal year 1919 were therefore limited to appointments from graduates of the U.S. Military Academy. Out of a total of 506 of these appointments 62 went to the Corps of Engineers; 22 to the Cavalry; 32 to the Field Artillery; 29 to the Coast Artillery Corps; 80 to the Infantry; and 281 unassigned.

Distinguished Colleges and Honor Schools.

Detailed at civil educational institutions were 344 officers of the Regular Army (286 on the active list and 58 on the retired list) on June 30, 1919, as professors of military science and tactics. Based upon reports of officers detailed for the purpose of making the annual inspection of the military departments of educational institutions at which officers of the Army are detailed as professors of military science and tactics, the following institutions were announced as the distinguished colleges and the honor schools, respectively, as contemplated by Par. 130, Compilation of Orders, 1881-1915, as changed:

Distinguished Colleges.

Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, College Station, Texas.
Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y.
Michigan Agricultural College, West Lansing, Mich.
Norwich University, Northfield, Vt.
Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, Ore.
Pennsylvania Military College, Chester, Pa.
St. John's College, Annapolis, Md.
The Citadel, Charleston, S.C.
University of California, Berkeley, Calif.
University of Florida, Gainesville, Fla.
Virginia Agricultural and Mechanical College and Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Va.
Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Va.

Honor Schools.

Culver Military Academy, Culver, Ind.
Kemper Military School, Boonville, Mo.
Kentucky Military Institute, Lyndon, Ky.
New Mexico Military Institute, Roswell, N.M.
Northwestern Military and Naval Academy, Lake Geneva, Wis.
Sewanee Military Academy, Sewanee, Tenn.
Shattuck School, Faribault, Minn.
Stanton Military Academy, Stanton, Va.
St. John's Military Academy, Delafield, Wis.
St. John's School, Manlius, N.Y.

Approximately 1,200 chaplains were on duty on June 30, 1919, of whom 125 were in the Regular Service. On Nov. 11, 1918, there were 2,230 chaplains on duty with the U.S. Army this being the largest number in service at any time during the period of the emergency. Between June 30, 1918, and Nov. 11, of the same year, 1,357 chaplains were appointed, this representing the entire number of appointments during the last fiscal year. According to reports received 5 chaplains were killed in

were admitted; 492 qualified physically, but were disqualified mentally; 224 failed to report for examination; 171 declined appointment; and the others failed of admission for various reasons. Under existing law the total number of cadets authorized is 1,338, including 2 native Porto Ricans and 4 Filipinos. As there were 908 cadets on the rolls (exclusive of the foreign cadet) on Sept. 1, 1919, there were 430 vacancies at that time. This large number of vacancies is due principally to early graduations and to the abnormal conditions resulting from the war.

As to recruiting, after noting the various changes made during the fiscal year in the recruiting service the report says: "In view of the varying conditions existing throughout the fiscal year, tables giving detailed data as to acceptances and enlistments, and analysis of the statistics are omitted as it is believed they would serve no useful purpose for comparison. During the period from Feb. 28, 1919, to June 30, 1919, the total number of men accepted for enlistment in the Regular Army at general recruiting stations was 32,058, of whom 3,700 were accepted for one-year and 28,268 for three-year enlistments. The total enlistments from all sources from Feb. 28, 1919, to the close of the fiscal year amounted to 69,933, of which 31,903 were for one year and 38,030 for three years."

American Expeditionary Forces.

The embarkation of American troops for overseas duty continued steadily until Nov. 11, 1918, when the armistice was signed and active hostilities ceased. Available records show that up to that date a total of 2,071,463 officers and men had embarked for service with the A.E.F., of whom approximately 82,000 officers and 1,890,000 men were on duty in Europe and 300 officers and 8,800 men on duty in Siberia at the time the armistice was signed. The vast and constantly increasing addition of American troops to the strength of the forces of the Allies provoked the enemy's drive which began in March, 1918, reached its peak in July, 1918, when American troops aided materially in stopping the advance, and thereafter resolved itself into a retreat which steadily grew more and more precipitate until the capitulation of the enemy on Nov. 11, 1918. On the date of the armistice American troops held approximately 21 per cent. of the battle front. The treaty of peace with Germany was signed at Versailles, Paris, on June 28, 1919.

Award of Honors.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919, 81 Medals of Honor were awarded. Of these 78 were original awards and 3 were issued to replace medals of the old design. The whole number of awards of the Congressional Medal of Honor, up to and including June 30, 1919, was 2,712. The 78 original awards during the past fiscal year were all to members of the A.E.F. The actual presentation of the medals was made in Europe, except in the cases of those who had returned to the U.S. before opportunity arose to present the medals. In 24 cases the award was posthumous, the medal being presented to the proper legal representatives.

It is found to be impracticable at this time to furnish accurate figures on the number of awards of the Distinguished Service Cross and the Distinguished Service Medal made during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919, owing to lack of complete and properly verified reports. Approximately 6,000 awards of the Distinguished Service Cross had been made up to the close of the fiscal year, including about 125 to members of the French and British armies. Some 1,100 of the awards were made posthumously. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919, approximately 1,200 awards of the Distinguished Service Medal were made, including about 375 to members of the French, British, Italian, and Belgian armies, and about 36 to American, French, British and Italian civilians. Approximately 12 of the awards were made posthumously. Up to the close of the last fiscal year the Quartermaster General had been authorized to issue 1,826 Spanish War service medals and 12,544 Mexican border medals.

Since the enactment of the law permitting the acceptance of foreign decorations a total of 15,384 foreign decorations had been awarded to Americans up to the close of the fiscal year, according to advices received from the commanding general, A.E.F.

General Prisoners.

At the beginning of the fiscal year 1919 there were 3,906 general prisoners in custody. Of this number, 287 were in confinement at military posts; 18 at the U.S. Penitentiary, McNeil Island, Washington; 131 at the U.S. Penitentiary, Atlanta, Ga.; 487 at the U.S. Penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kas.; 2,023 at the U.S. Disciplinary Barracks, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; 428 at the Pacific Branch, U.S. Disciplinary Barracks, Alcatraz, Calif.; 541 at the Atlantic Branch, U.S. Disciplinary Barracks, Fort Jay, N.Y.; 60 at St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Washington, D.C.; and 21 were in transit from one place of confinement to another.

During the year 5,872 were committed to confinement, 128 escaped prisoners were recaptured, 1,450 were released at expiration of sentence, 384 escaped, 110 died, 1,447 were honorably restored to duty, and the unexecuted part of sentence was remitted in 1,930 cases, leaving 4,675 general prisoners in custody at the close of the year. Of the 4,675 general prisoners reported above as in confinement at the close of the fiscal year, 117 were on parole from the U.S. Disciplinary Barracks or its branches. The foregoing figures do not include the general prisoners in Europe, because no report has been received showing the exact number there on June 30, 1919. However, it is known that on June 1, 1919, there were about 1,100 general prisoners in Europe, practically all of whom have since been returned to the United States.

The report states that at the Atlantic Branch, U.S. Disciplinary Barracks, Governors Island, N.Y., use is still made of Castle Williams, a substantial old structure. With a larger Army than heretofore authorized, the necessity for a new barracks becomes more and more urgent. There is need of an adequate plant with suitable farm lands attached thereto, which will adequately accommodate from 800 to 1,000 general prisoners. A proper plant located centrally in the eastern part of the United States would enable the War Department to conduct proper vocational instruction for the general prisoners and avoid the expense of transferring many prisoners halfway across the continent to Fort Leavenworth.

At the close of the fiscal year 1919 there were in the custody of the Army of the U.S. 1,348 prisoners of war and 752 alien enemies. The prisoners of war were former members of the crews of German naval vessels, some captured on the high seas, others interned prior to April 6, 1917. The total number of enemy prisoners who have been in the custody of the Army since the beginning of the war is 5,887. The prisoners of war were confined at the War Prison Barracks, Fort McPherson,

action, 21 died of disease or accident, 15 resigned, and 1,011 were discharged from service during the last fiscal year. Reports thus far received show that 23 chaplains were awarded the Distinguished Service Cross (1 award being made posthumously), 16 received the Croix de Guerre (2 posthumously), 1 the Belgian War Cross, and that 15 were cited for the silver star.

Army field clerks to the number of 3,425 were actually in service on Nov. 11, 1918, of whom 1,559 were on duty with the A.E.F. in France, 27 en route to France, 17 were with the A.E.F. in Siberia, and 1,822 were on duty in the United States. At the close of the fiscal year there were 4,161 field clerks on duty.

The Military Academy.

On June 30, 1919, there were under assignment to duty at the U.S. Military Academy 128 commissioned officers (including 7 professors, 2 acting professors, and 1 associate professor), 1 librarian, 1 master of the sword, 1 teacher of music, 2 civilian instructors in foreign languages, and 3 civilians employed as instructors in fencing, broadsword exercise, and military gymnastics, a total of 136. This is an increase of 48 since July 1, 1918, the date of the Superintendent's report for that year.

At the beginning of the academic year, Sept. 1, 1918, there were 941 cadets on the rolls, including 2 Filipino cadets and 1 foreign cadet (from China). Between Sept. 1, 1918, and Sept. 1, 1919, 150 cadets were discharged for deficiency in studies, 2 were discharged for deficiency in conduct, and 22 were discharged for physical disability, 131 resigned, 4 died, 2 were dismissed, 1 deserted, 12 were discharged for having shown evidences of traits of character which rendered their retention at the academy undesirable, and 511, including 1 Filipino cadet and 1 foreign cadet (from China), were graduated. As the result of re-examinations provided for by an act of Congress approved Aug. 11, 1916, 19 ex-cadets were readmitted; upon recommendation of the academic board 4 were readmitted; in September, 1918, 1 cadet was admitted; in November, 1918, 331 were admitted; in December, 1918, 6 were admitted; in June, 1919, 289, including 2 Filipinos, were admitted; in July, 1919, 83 were admitted; and in August, 1919, 79 were admitted, including 1 foreign cadet (from China).

On Sept. 1, 1919, the beginning of the current academic year, there were 900 cadets on the rolls, including 3 Filipino cadets and 1 foreign cadet (from China). Those cadets were divided among the three classes as follows: First class, 289; second class, 139; third class, 481. On Oct. 2, 1918, orders were issued directing that the classes of 1920 and 1921 be graduated on Nov. 1, 1918, and further directing that, during the period of the existing emergency, the course of study be established at one year, it being the intention to utilize to the greatest possible extent the training facilities afforded by West Point. With this in view, a special entrance examination was held, beginning on Oct. 16, 1918, for which all Members of Congress with vacancies at their disposal were invited to make nominations. A total of 1,608 candidates was designated for that examination. The entrance requirements were modified and greatly reduced, but owing to the lack of time for preparation and the failure of many candidates to receive their appointments in time to report for examination, the number of candidates who qualified was comparatively small. The signing of the armistice on Nov. 11, 1918, resulted in the abandonment of the one-year course, and it was decided that the cadets assigned to the fourth class prior to Nov. 1, 1918, should be graduated in June, 1920, and that those assigned to that class subsequently to Nov. 1, 1918, should be grouped in a separate class and graduated in June, 1921. The regular course of study at the Academy has since been established at three years, but the graduation of these classes has not been changed.

The usual examination of candidates for admission to the Military Academy was held at the various military posts, beginning March 18, 1919. For that examination 1,389 candidates were designated and of these 292

Ga., and the alien enemies were interned in the War Prison Barracks, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., and Fort Douglas, Utah.

Work of The Adjutant General's Office.

The remainder of the report gives paragraphs to the personal identification system, war risk insurance, committee on classification of personnel in the Army, changes in the method of paper work, the new method of issuing numbered circulars, changes in method of issuing special orders, improved methods of filing records of enlisted men, the records of the demobilized Army, selective service records, and the current work of The Adjutant General's Office. On this point the report says: "The daily average number of pieces of mail received and distributed, which had already increased from 75,856 during June, 1918, to 148,395 during October, 1918, rose suddenly to 204,408 during November, 1918, and reached its maximum for the fiscal year during the month of May, 1919, when a daily average of 546,986 was attained. During the entire fiscal year covered by this report the office received, opened, examined, distributed and disposed of a grand total of 87,616,242 pieces of mail, a daily average of 287,266, as against 22,962,277 pieces, or a daily average of 73,286, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918." The total number of copies of orders, bulletins, circulars, blank forms, books, manuals, etc., distributed to the Army during the fiscal year was 148,584,724.

REPORT OF MILITIA BUREAU.

Major Gen. Jesse McI. Carter, Gen. Staff, U.S.A., as Chief of the Militia Bureau of the War Department, has rendered his annual report covering the operation of the bureau from July 1, 1918, to June 30, 1919. It is the seventeenth annual report of the bureau and is in four parts, as follows: Part I., pertaining to the National Guard; Part II., pertaining to the United States Guards of the U.S. Army; Part III., pertaining to state forces, Home Guards, etc.; Part IV., personnel of Militia Bureau—Appendixes.

The National Guard, recognized as such previous to Aug. 5, 1917, was absorbed into the U.S. Army during this entire period, and the National Guard was at its lowest ebb during the period covered by this report, General Carter writes. The operation of the Selective Draft law, however, interfered so seriously with the retention of the personnel of the National Guard organizations, particularly after the draft age was extended to forty-five, that it was almost an impossible task to retain in the States a National Guard under the Act of June 3, 1916. As soon as the armistice was declared, Nov. 11, 1918, schemes for demobilization were at once put into effect. The Militia Bureau, realizing the need for organized state forces after the demobilization began in 1918, made every effort to encourage the organization of National Guard units between the dates of Nov. 11, 1918, and June 30, 1919. Because of the limited amount of money available for the purchase of equipment, and in order to meet an emergency by securing a great number of small armed forces located throughout the States, the strength for Federal recognition was reduced, but this reduction did not secure organizations of the National Guard as rapidly as expected, the strength on June 30, 1919, being 1,198 officers and 36,012 men. The failure of the appropriation bill to pass the Sixty-fifth Congress further hampered the development of National Guard units, and the amount of money available for the purchase of equipment was limited to the unexpended balance for the fiscal year 1919. No additional funds were available for the development of the National Guard until July 11, 1919.

In order to provide suitable sergeant-instructors for the National Guard, this bureau on May 14, 1919, initiated a movement to establish a school of instruction at the Infantry School at Camp Benning, Ga., for specially selected men; under date of June 11, 1919, an order was issued directing the establishment of this school with an attendance of 150 students to pursue a basic course of instruction for two months and a post-graduate course for six weeks. It is now in operation. Students who graduate will be available for duty with the National Guard as their services are needed. This is the first contingent of the 1,000 sergeant-instructors authorized for this work. It is contemplated that additional classes will be instructed as the demands increase.

It is contemplated to throw open to the members of the National Guard, who are fitted to pursue the courses taught, as many of the service schools as possible. Attendance will depend upon fitness of applicant and amount of funds appropriated by Congress to defray the expenses of the members of the National Guard who are selected for attendance at service schools.

The United States Guards of the U.S. Army continued to develop until the date of the armistice, attaining a strength of 48 battalions, 1,194 officers, and 25,068 enlisted men. Shortly after the armistice the control of the U.S. Guards was, by order, turned over to the department commanders in whose department the U.S. Guards were serving.

On Feb. 14, 1919, the Militia Bureau was charged with the supervision of matters pertaining to strictly state forces or home guard, while the issues of material were actually made by the Ordnance Department. As nearly as can be determined, there was 78,008 rifles issued for use of home guards to June 30, 1919. Some states procured equipment by purchases from state funds.

The reports received from individual states concerning state forces give the organizations, but unfortunately not the strength of each. It is estimated that the state forces furnished equipment from Federal funds did not exceed 79,000 men.

The National Guard.

During the continuation of the World War all of the energies of the Federal Government were devoted to its successful prosecution. The National Guard had been drafted into Federal service, and incorporated into the U.S. Army, where it performed its duty with great fidelity and with marked credit.

There arose, however, in the course of the war a certain demand for the use of troops by the states for local protection and for the maintenance of law and order. In the majority of the states this demand was met by the organization of state troops or home guards, which were not National Guard as contemplated by the National Defense Act. This class of troops was equipped under the provisions of the act of Congress of June 14, 1917, which authorized the issue of certain arms and equipment. The Federal Government authorized the organization of National Guard units in certain sections of the country to provide local protection and release U.S. troops for service overseas, and provide a force for the Mexican border, with the clear understanding that they were not formed for the purpose of service in the United States Army overseas, but for local protection within the borders of states in which they were organized or for protection of the Federal borders should such an emergency arise.

The War Department consented to the organization of two brigades of National Guard Cavalry in the state of Texas, in view of their utility as a relief for U.S. Cavalry stationed on the border, when the conditions of warfare overseas rendered it probable that Cavalry would be required in large numbers for the open warfare then in prospect.

Shortly after the termination of hostilities, the return of large numbers of troops from overseas, as well as the pending restoration to normal conditions in the United States, rendered it desirable to suspend the organization of National Guard units until a definite military policy could be established by Congress and the necessary funds appropriated for the maintenance of the National Guard.

However, as certain states called for National Guard units to replace state and home guards whose existence terminated with the emergency, and as there was available approximately \$2,000,000 of the National Guard appropriations for the fiscal year 1919, it was decided during the spring of 1919 to authorize National Guard units as far as this appropriation would permit. In view of the limited time available for recruitment and organization, these particular units were authorized at a strength of 65 men for each company and the units authorized were either Infantry, Cavalry, or Coast Artillery. The authorization of companies at a strength of 65 enlisted men was limited to units organized and recognized prior to June 30, 1919. During the year 1919 rifle companies of Infantry were authorized at a minimum strength of 100. The bulk of the Cavalry was in Texas. The total strength of the National Guard on June 30, 1919, was 1,980 officers and 36,012 men. The largest force is in Texas, which had 435 officers and 13,913 men. Schools in Texas were established for the Texas National Guard Cavalry, both for officers and men and with beneficial results.

During the year ending June 30, 1919, none of the Field Artillery was equipped and armed, and at no time could it be relied upon as an effective force. One company of Coast Artillery in New York on June 30, 1919, was the only organization of this arm in the National Guard in the United States, and at the date mentioned it had not been armed and equipped. On June 30, 1918, the only engineer organization in the National Guard consisted of the 1st Battalion of Arkansas Engineers, recognized May 17, 1918, all previously existing National Guard Engineer units having been drafted into Federal service on or before Aug. 5, 1917. During the period for which this report is submitted no new National Guard Engineer units were organized or recognized. During the fiscal year July 1, 1918, to June 30, 1919, Federal recognition was extended to but one organization of Signal Corps, viz. Co. C, Signal Corps, Denver, Colo. No new National Guard field hospitals or ambulance companies have been organized or recognized during the period covered by this report.

The allotment of National Guard units to the various states, territories, and the District of Columbia for the fiscal year 1920 contemplates the organization of two complete sanitary trains, one for each of the states of New York and Pennsylvania, and of 26 field hospitals and 25 ambulance companies distributed among the other states.

The National Guard furnished at the time of the draft (Aug. 5, 1917), 1,462 medical officers, 298 dental officers, 98 veterinarians, 47 ambulance companies, and 59 field hospitals, with a total personnel of 520 officers and 10,506 enlisted men, in addition to furnishing 972 medical officers and 6,119 enlisted men as members of the sanitary detachments of the line organizations. During the war National Guard medical officers performed creditably the important duties of division surgeons, division sanitary inspectors, directors of field hospitals and ambulance companies, operated advance and main dressing stations, and controlled the evacuation of thousands of wounded.

The National Guard furnished for Federal service 18 divisions, which were self-sustaining as far as their medical service was concerned, with the exception of 12 medical officers of the Regular Army assigned at the time of the draft as division surgeons to divisions made up of troops from those states not having a complete divisional organization.

The equipment of machine gun companies and troops organized in a great many cases was short or entirely missing until the latter part of the year, when sufficient capacity had been reached by the manufacturers to supply the entire needs of our forces, at which time all the units of the Guard were equipped with the Browning gun.

Owing to the few National Guard units in existence in the summer of 1918, the shortage of officers of the Army available for detail as instructors, and the comparatively untrained condition of the new units organized to replace former organizations, all of which had been drafted into service, it was impracticable to keep up ranges and give courses of instruction in rifle practice as required for official classification. During the year 25 officers of the active list were detailed as inspector-instructors, and 45 non-coms. were detailed as sergeant-instructors. Six retired officers were also on duty.

Congress having adjourned on March 4, 1919, without providing for the maintenance of the National Guard for the ensuing fiscal year, the War Department authorized the organization of 183 Infantry companies, National Guard, and if all of these organizations had been completed by the states and recognized by the War Department prior to the close of the fiscal year 1919 the cost of equipping them and providing other necessary expenses would have considerably reduced the unexpended balances of the appropriation. As a matter of fact, only 67 of the 183 units were organized and presented for recognition prior to June 30, 1919. The states failed to present 116 Infantry companies which the War Department contemplated would be formed by June 30, 1919.

The total appropriation for the year under the heading "Arms, uniforms, equipment, etc., for field service, National Guard, 1919," was \$3,210,000, and the total disbursements \$2,098,772.84, leaving an undisturbed balance of \$1,111,227.16. This balance is subject to further reduction by settlements yet to be made for equipment furnished the National Guard during the year, the supply bureaus not yet having submitted accounts for certain of these issues.

The present law and regulations have resulted in a better understanding on the part of the states as to their obligation to properly care for Federal property

issued to their National Guard. The new system of property accounting is also working to advantage.

United States Guards.

The commissioned and enlisted personnel of the 48 battalions of United States Guards, together with the four officers to be detailed with the U.S. Shipping Board, required 1,492 officers and 28,800 enlisted men. This special force was used for the purpose of preserving and protecting major utilities essential to the conduct of the war in Europe. The force permitted the withdrawal of all Regular Army and National Guard troops engaged in guarding public utilities and property in order that they might be trained and transported to positions on the European battle front. The United States Guards performed very important functions and the services of the commissioned and enlisted personnel were very satisfactory. From the time the United States Guards were organized, late in 1917, they were utilized to guard some 338 points considered to be of primary importance in the carrying out of the Government's war program.

Personnel of Militia Bureau.

"I am indebted to the officers detailed with the bureau," says General Carter, "for their valuable assistance in the formulation of policies dealing with the reorganization of the National Guard, and for their able efforts in attempting to insure progress with the sole end in view of securing a dependable force of citizen soldiery. Much time has been devoted to revising and re-arranging the National Guard regulations. A new edition of these regulations was made necessary by reason of the enactment of the Act of June 3, 1916, subsequent laws, and decisions based thereon, which modified to a considerable extent the relations existing between the Federal Government and the National Guard." General Carter praises the faithful work of the employees of the bureau, which he says was handicapped by its inadequacy in numbers. He recommends additional employees. During the period Aug. 15, 1918, to Feb. 8, 1919, Brig. Gen. John W. Heavey was in charge of the Militia Bureau. The present chief of this bureau was engaged in developing the 11th Regular Division and remained with it until this division was demobilized at Camp Meade, Md., and on Feb. 6, 1919, was appointed Chief of the Militia Bureau, assuming the duty Feb. 8, 1919.

On June 30, 1919, the following officers were on duty in the Militia Bureau: Major Gen. Jesse McI. Carter, Gen. Staff; Col. Christopher C. Collins, M.C., Francis B. Wilby, C.E. (major, C.E.), Philip W. Corbuser, Cav. (captain, Cav.), Dana T. Merrill, Gen. Staff (major, Inf.), and Lewis D. Greene (major, U.S.A., retired); Lieut. Col. John W. Heavey, Inf., George R. Harrison, Inf. (captain, Inf.), Jesse D. Elliott, Inf. (captain, Inf.), Henry R. Stiles, U.S.A. (major, U.S.A., retired), and Louis C. Wilson, Q.M. Corps; Majors Walter C. Gullion, Inf. (captain, Inf.), and Daniel W. Hand, Field Art. (captain, Field Art.).

Officers who were relieved from duty in the bureau since the last annual report are as follows: Col. Louis T. Hess, M.C., Frank M. Rumbold, F.A.; Majors Frank P. Avery, retired, Frank D. Rash, I.G. Dept., Charles L. Charlebois, Q.M. Corps, and Henry L. Butler, A.G. Dept.

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL.

The annual report of the Inspector General of the Army, Major Gen. John L. Chamberlain, to the Secretary of War for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919, is issued this week, as of that date. As the activities of the war made it impracticable to render complete reports for the fiscal years ended June 30, 1917, and June 30, 1918, the report includes subject matter covered by the report of those years.

The following officers were in the Inspector General's Department on June 30, 1919, under the provisions of the Act of June 16, 1916: One major general, 4 colonels, 8 lieutenant colonels, 16 majors—total 29. There are also on duty, under Act of June 23, 1874, 2 colonels and 2 captains. Including officers detailed under acts of Oct. 6, 1917, and May 18, 1917, and also retired and attached officers and officers of the department in the A. E. F., there was a total on duty in the department June 30, 1919, of 216, as follows: Under act of Oct. 6, 1917, 1 major general; under act of May 18, 1917, 1 major general, 2 brigadier generals, 49 colonels, 54 lieutenant colonels, 50 majors and 4 captains.

Retired officers: One brigadier general, 2 colonels and 1 lieutenant colonel. Attached officers: Two majors, 20 captains, 9 first lieutenants and 20 second lieutenants—total 216.

Of this total 35 officers were on duty in the Inspector General's Office.

On April 1, 1917, the total number of officers on duty in the department was 23; on June 30, 1917, 39; on Dec. 31, 1917, 93; on June 30, 1918, 180; on Nov. 11, 1918, the date of the armistice, 215. The large increase in personnel was due to the greatly enlarged activities incident to the expansion of the Army, which required the services of inspectors with each of the organized divisions, corps and armies, as well as at camps, ports of embarkation, headquarters American Expeditionary Forces and Services of Supply, France.

The report states that the inspections prescribed by law, the Army regulations and existing orders have, with a few exceptions, been completed. The inspections embraced every phase of military activity, such as the organized combat divisions, Coast Artillery, aviation fields, mobilization and other camps, general and base hospitals, remount depots, transport service, ports of embarkation, service schools, the military arsenals and depots of all kinds, and the disciplinary barracks, including food and its preparation, instruction and training, discipline, equipment, clothing, supply and administration, records of all kinds, public and semi-public funds and the efficiency and fitness of officers of all grades. One or more officers of the Inspector General's Department were on duty with each combat division and at each of the large camps or cantonments in the United States. The inspections directed by bureau chiefs in no way took the place of inspections by officers of the I.G. Department. The latter were more comprehensive in character, and had for their object not only the determining of the efficiency of individual units and activities, but the determining of their relation to each other, their coordination, and the general efficiency of the military machine as a whole.

Training for Offensive Warfare.

Considering the inadequate number of experienced officers available for duty with the large mass of recruits suddenly called into service to form our expanded Army,

(Continued on page 374.)

RECORD CONSTRUCTION OF U.S.S. REID.

The delivery of the U.S. destroyer Reid at the Boston Navy Yard on Nov. 6, recently noted, marked a record in ship construction. A correspondent sends further details of the completion of the Reid in the record time of forty-five and one-half working days, by the Bethlehem Steel Corporation at the Squantum works. The Reid is 1,200 tons, 330 feet long, 11 foot beam, 9 foot draft. She has 30,000 horsepower with Curtis marine turbines, twin screws, and a speed of thirty-five knots.

Her keel was laid on Sept. 9, 1919; she was launched Oct. 15 and on Oct. 31 was accepted by the trial board after the regular tests. At the beginning, the plans for the Reid were explained to the men at the Squantum works, recalling that the Bethlehem Co. at Quincy had broken a world's record in constructing the U.S.S. Mahan in 174 days, which record it was explained was to be bettered. On the first day, Sept. 9, when the keel was laid, five bulkheads were erected, the reserve feed tank was assembled, boiler room tank sides finished, and erecting frame and shell plates commenced. On the fifth day the pipe-fitters started fitting fuel oil lines; three days later the sheet metal workers and electricians were on the ship. By Oct. 1, seventeen and one-half working days, the hull was practically complete; work started on the sea chests, and the corrugated bulkheads. On Oct. 4 the hull department tested the reserve feed tank. Riveting was very far in advance. During the next few days, the water tests proceeded, riveting was cleaned up, and the rudder installed. On Oct. 11 the shaft line was run; and shaft and propellers were installed soon after. On Oct. 14 water testing was finished and air testing commenced. The Reid was launched at 4:40 p.m. Oct. 15, completely water tested, several air tests passed, and forward and aft deck houses erected. The engineering department had installed nearly all auxiliaries; rudder and shafting propellers were complete. Much work had already been done on store rooms and magazines.

After launching the work moved even more rapidly. By seven p.m. installation of the boilers started. At two a.m. next morning the first condenser was installed, and by noon all the main machinery was located. On Oct. 16 the galley was erected in one unit, followed by the erection of the four stacks. Bricking on the boilers started, fitting the exhaust trunks. On Oct. 18 the shafting was passed for alignment and the first hydrostatic test passed. Tanks were filled with oil and the 24-hour oil test began Oct. 20. Metal furniture was started and metal sheathing on Oct. 21, and on the same day the first steam test was passed. On Oct. 24 steam was on the ship and current generated for the first time. On Oct. 27 spinning test and dock trial was successfully completed. The following day a builder's trial was run with an average of 454 revolutions. On Oct. 31 the ship ran an official trial and was accepted by the trial board. When the Reid's keel was laid, sixteen other boats were also building and during the progress of her construction, six were delivered, and five launched.

The Reid is one of the thirty-five destroyers ordered by the U.S. Government to be built under an appropriation of \$135,000,000, which included the construction of the Squantum plant. At the time this country entered the war Secretary of the Navy Daniels awarded to the Bethlehem Co. the largest contract ever recorded, covering the construction of ninety-one destroyers and the building of a complete new plant; twenty-five destroyers were given to the Union Plant, of the Bethlehem Co., at San Francisco; thirty-six to the works of the Fore River plant at Quincy, Mass.; and the remaining thirty-five to the proposed new shipyard at Squantum. On Sept. 7, 1917, ground was broken at Squantum, a tract consisting of 360 acres of marsh land. The following winter was the most severe in years, and the plant was constructed in the face of inconceivable difficulties. The following November, scarcely a year after the ground was broken, the first ship was delivered to the Navy. The plant on Oct. 31, 1919, had a record of twenty-two deliveries, twenty-nine launchings, and keels for the entire contract laid.

The Reid's armament consists of four 4-inch guns, one anti-aircraft gun, and four 21-inch triple torpedo tubes. She also has provisions for installing the "Y" gun and stern releasing gear for scattering depth charges. When commissioned, the Reid will have a complement of six officers and ninety-six men.

All of the destroyers built for the Government by the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Co. have been named after Navy officers. The Reid is named after Samuel Chester Reid, U.S.N., born in Norwich, Conn., in 1783. He went to sea at the age of eleven. He commanded the brigantine General Armstrong which engaged in many fights with British craft in 1814. In September of that year, after the British blockade in New York harbor, he took his ship to Fayal, Azores. The General Armstrong fought off several attacks, but Captain Reid was forced on the approach of a British fleet to take his men to the island in small boats, the General Armstrong blowing up before the eyes of the British because Captain Reid had set a fuse to its magazine. The battle was the last naval engagement of the War of 1812. Captain Reid took refuge in an old convent, later running an American frigate to New Orleans. He was hailed as a naval hero wherever he stopped, but declining promotion in the Navy, he accepted the position of harbor master of New York. He invented and erected the first marine telegraph between the highland of Navesink, N.J., and the Battery, New York city, also established a national signal code for U.S. ships. In 1826 he invented a new system of land telegraph. A bill before Congress for its adoption was superseded by Morse's invention. He is credited with the design of the American flag as we now know it, and the official placing of the stars and stripes, as suggested by him, was approved by President Monroe in 1818. Captain Reid was retired from active service in 1836 and died in 1861.

THE EX-TEMPORARY OFFICERS.

"The fatal hour has struck for the less fortunate temporary officers (old non-coms.)," writes one of them. "Yesterday a captain, Q.M. Corps, to-day a quartermaster sergeant, Q.M. Corps, Regular Army. Consider our situation for a moment. Some of the older non-com. officers were hit pretty hard. My family consists of my wife and six minor children. Let us get down to figures. The seventh enlistment period brings me \$75 wartime pay per month. Figuring on the basis of \$1 a meal for a family of eight requires at least \$90 a month. My pay and \$15 a month for my ration will just about break even. Is it conceded that the Army lives cheaper than do the civilians? While the ration of a soldier is fifty cents a day my family and myself will have to get along on half of that amount per day.

Consider the cost of clothing and shoes. But why did you enlist, some one will ask, and remain in the Service till now? With double time my service is twenty-nine years towards retirement. I, and many others, have faith in Congress, and still believe that something is being done for us. An immediate retirement is all that is asked for at the present time, in order to save us from the present humiliating situation."

TRANSFER TO OFFICERS' RESERVE CORPS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I beg to suggest that the following clause, if enacted into law by Congress, would serve to rid the Army of officers who, through no fault of their own, fail to come up to the standard of efficiency required, or who through unfortunate circumstances have not had opportunity for the full development of their faculty to command.

"The President is hereby authorized in his discretion to place upon the list of the Officers' Reserve Corps of the Army any officer who shall have had, on the date on which he is placed on said list, not less than thirty years of service in the Regular Army, Navy or Marine Corps; said officer to have the rank and to receive the retired pay of his grade provided he shall not have reached a grade higher than that of lieutenant colonel, in which case he shall have the rank and receive the retired pay of the grade next higher than the grade held by him on the date on which he is placed upon the said list; provided further: that any officer so placed upon the list of the Officers' Reserve Corps of the Army shall be placed, upon his own application made after not less than forty years of service in the Regular Army, Navy, Marine Corps or Officers' Reserve Corps, upon the unlimited retired list of the Army with the rank and retired pay of the grade held by him in the Officers' Reserve Corps of the Army; and provided further: that this act shall in no wise abrogate or otherwise affect any other law now in force with respect to the retirement of officers of the Army."

A proper exercise of this prerogative by the President will very materially increase the efficiency of the Army, thereby fully compensating for the comparatively small additional cost. Such a law will save the Government money in time of peace and will save lives and battles in time of war.

F. A.

GENERAL BUTT ON OPERATIONS OF 2D CORPS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The operations of the 2d American Corps (résumé from the Office of the Chief of Staff, which appeared in your issue of Nov. 15, page 322) emphasizes the effort being made by the Office of the Chief of Staff to draw unfavorable comparison between the 30th National Guard Division commanded by a Regular and the 27th National Guard Division commanded by National Guardsmen only. The comparison is unfair in so much as it makes no mention and calls no attention to the fact these Guard divisions formed and obeyed corps orders, which came from a Regular who commanded. The 2d Corps attacked:

1. While the Hun held entrenched outposts west of and protecting the strongest part of the Hindenburg line.

2. While the left flank of the 27th Division was uncovered and unsupported.

3. While the Hun guns at Vendhuile were taking bloody toll of the 27th Division in flank and reverse instead of being blotted out by the Allied artillery.

We are told how the 30th is supported on both flanks but no mention is made of the protecting troops on the left of the New Yorkers. These troops surely existed. Who were they and what became of them? Is that a new War Department mystery?

Which division made the longest advance under fire and against what kind of defenses? The three fundamental errors of the corps commander's orders were washed out by the best blood of New York's volunteer soldiers; and cause General Langlois's great teachings in his "Leçons de Deux Guerres Récentes" to surge to mind, their application having been absolutely neglected at the Hindenburg line on Sept. 29 where our New York Guard so gallantly fought, bled, died and finally won. Pro Patria.

McCOSKRY BUTT, Brig. Gen., N.G.N.Y.

COAST GUARD-NAVY AMALGAMATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

It is expected that the bill to amalgamate the Coast Guard with the Navy will come up for hearing before the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce early in December. A large majority of the officers of the Coast Guard are in favor of the measure as embodying real, constructive legislation for their corps. The bill, known as H.R. 5516, was introduced by Representative Campbell of Pennsylvania and would bring about increased economy and efficiency by transferring the Coast Guard to the Navy, to which the former properly belongs. The Coast Guard as now constituted is, in point of fact, a little navy in itself, and that amalgamation has not been effected before is due more to administrative inertia than to anything else.

Navy and Coast Guard officers stated at previous hearings of the Campbell bill that the duties of the Coast Guard are not such as to require an independent service such as at present exists, and the amalgamation of the Coast Guard with the Navy would make effective an immeasurably better distribution of Coast Guard officers than is now possible with the service under the Treasury Department. Many Coast Guard vessels have as many as four and five officers of the rank of lieutenant commander, and when it is remembered that these vessels average but 1,000 tons displacement the wasteful distribution of commissioned personnel is patent.

The Campbell bill would bring about important economies in merging two similar organizations differing principally only in size, thereby abolishing the duplication of overhead expense which the maintenance of the Coast Guard as a separate organization entails. As the Coast Guard is fundamentally a military-naval service, with interests thoroughly akin to the great functions of the Navy, nothing will be lost and much will be gained for the public interest by the passage of the Campbell bill.

TRIDENT.

READJUSTMENT OF ARMY RANK.

The long awaited communication from the Secretary of War Relative to promotion and demotion was issued on Nov. 20 in the form of Circular No. 518. Mr. Baker in this describes the problem of readjustment of rank under the so-called 18,000 officer bill and interprets the intention of Congress in authorizing the temporary increased strength in the commissioned personnel. He then arrives at the conclusion that matters be allowed to go on as they are and that every effort toward the reduction of this personnel be made. The Chief of Staff, in consequence, instructed commanding officers to exercise the utmost economy in the use of commissioned personnel so that the accruing surplus may be discharged from emergency commissions or from the Service. So the War Department in this matter is just where it was when the bill authorizing 18,000 officers was passed. For upwards of two months the readjustment was in the hands of a personnel branch of the General Staff and nothing came from behind the closed doors where it was under consideration except an occasional rumor that the "fight" was still going on. The elements in the plans for readjustment were seemingly irreconcilable and evidently the Secretary has taken the one way out of the difficulty that appeared to be open. It is safe to say that this solution of the problem, which adds to the uncertainty, will make for still further discontent among the officers of the Regular Establishment. The circular in full follows:

Readjustment of Rank of Officers.

CIRCULAR 518, NOV. 20, 1919, WAR DEPT.

1. Pars. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 of Cir. No. 439, War Dept., Sept. 26, 1919, are revoked.

2. The following communication is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

War Department, Wash., Nov. 16, 1919.

Memorandum for General March:

I have considered carefully the question of the proposed readjustment of rank under the eighteen thousand officer bill. The original circular, No. 439, issued Sept. 26, it seems to me, plainly intimates that some effort will be made to readjust rank in the apportionment to the services of the Regular Army of the portion of the eighteen thousand officers not assigned to the staff departments. That circular announces the intention of following Sec. 25 of the National Defense Act.

In the meantime, as you know, several suggestions have been made on this subject, looking to a more extensive readjustment of rank. Four or five different plans have been brought up, some of them involving single-list promotion of both staff and line, based upon length of commissioned service, or promotion based upon existing relative rank as applied to either line and staff or line alone.

The problem presented involves, first, providing for the needs of the Army in the present transitional period, and, second, readjustment of rank. In behalf of the second of these elements it is claimed that there exists, by reason of previous legislation, great disparity of relative rank in the several arms; that this has been a cause of grievance and is likely to be remedied in forthcoming legislation; that the eighteen thousand officers bill presents an opportunity for such equalization now, and that the effect of such equalization would be to create a spirit of satisfaction in the Service at large.

The difficulties presented by the several plans are impressive, and as to some of the plans the difficulties are quite insuperable. For instance, if a thorough-going system of rank readjustment were undertaken, applying alike to staff and line, some of the staff corps would be top-heavy with high rank, while others would not have enough officers of high rank to perform the necessary duties assigned to them. Such a plan would perhaps be abstractly just, if seniority and length of commissioned service is to be taken as the basis of promotion, but it would not be efficient and obviously would not be an assignment of rank in accordance with the laws which the Congress from time to time has made on the subject. Modifications of that thorough-going plan all fall short of being absolutely just, and, therefore, would not accomplish any such general satisfaction as is the desire of those who press for rank readjustment under this bill.

I have examined the hearings before the Senate Military Affairs Committee held in July, 1919, when Senate Bill No. 2622 was under consideration. Several members of the committee were much concerned lest the passage of this bill in such general language would be construed as authority to the War Department to overload the Service with rank, and I was asked a number of questions, both by Senator Wadsworth and other Senators on the subject. For instance, Senator Wadsworth said: "You could keep seven thousand emergency colonels" to which I answered, "Yes; but, of course, that would not happen. What we would do would be to keep the men in the rank in which they now are, or which is appropriate to the work which is to be done." Later in the hearing, Senator Wadsworth pressed me for assurance and explanation as to the intention of the Department, and I said: "I am willing to engage with the committee that we will not promote simply in recognition of past services, but we will not make such promotions only as are appropriate to the responsibility of the task according to the general understanding of these things"; and later, in response to further questions, I said: "I have not the slightest intention of engaging in any general promotion scheme." Later Senator Johnson expressed the judgment that promotions ought to be, at best, temporary, and I responded: "Temporary and few."

From these questions and others throughout the record it is clear that I gave the committee to understand that we were asking for these officers solely for the purpose of enabling the department and the Army to carry out the transitional task of demobilization, pending permanent legislation by the Congress which would recognize and reconstruct the Military Establishment.

It is suggested that the committees of the Congress themselves have arrived at a fairly definite plan for single list promotion, involving to some extent rank readjustment. That may be so, but no such legislation has as yet been enacted. I am, therefore, clear that we ought not to demote and reappoint to emergency rank Regular Army officers, but ought to retain in their emergency rank such officers as have been appointed thereto and are needed in their several emergency grades to do the work in hand; reducing them to their Regular Army rank as rapidly as the emergency work committed to them is accomplished. This will not regard the 18,000 officer bill as authority to hold 18,000 officers for a year in any event, but will authorize us to hold as many officers, not exceeding 18,000, as may be needed and will impose upon us the duty of demobilizing officers and reducing the emergency rank of Regular officers in the group of 18,000 as rapidly as is consistent with the transaction of the public business. A frank adoption of this policy will notify both the Army and the Congress that the War Department has not attempted to readjust inequalities of rank, and if the Congress has any desire to bring about such a readjustment it will incorporate it in its legislation, and will not be embarrassed by the creation of a situation out of these temporary commissions which is at variance with that created by law; in other words, we will leave the situation as it is, the Congress having a perfectly free hand to deal with it unembarrassed by any attempt on the part of the War Department either to create a new plan of its own or to anticipate Congressional action in the matter of equalization of promotion.

I should be glad to have you issue an order modifying the order outstanding, and accompany it with such explanation as will notify the Army that the 18,000 officer bill is to be regarded merely as an emergency measure, and that temporary rank held under it, or promotions made under it, will be deemed to have no effect upon the application of any law which the Congress may hereafter enact looking to equalization of promotion in the several arms, should such work be undertaken.

NEWTON D. BAKER, Secretary of War.

3. Department, camp, division and post commanders, and the chiefs of all staff corps and other activities will exercise

the utmost economy in the use of officers and will report from time to time to The Adjutant General of the Army for reassignment, discharge from their emergency commissions, or discharge from the Service, all officers whose services can be spared.

By order of the Secretary of War:

PEYTON C. MARCH, General, Chief of Staff.

THE SIXTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

END OF FIRST (EXTRAORDINARY) SESSION.

Peace Treaty Not Ratified.

The treaty of peace with Germany, carrying the League of Nations covenant, which has been under discussion for weeks in the Senate, came to a vote on the night of Nov. 19 and its ratification was defeated by a vote of 39 for and 55 against the treaty with the so-called Lodge reservations, and by a vote of 38 to 53 against ratification of the treaty without any reservations. Immediately after the last vote on the treaty, Senator Lodge, the majority leader, offered a concurrent resolution declaring peace to exist between Germany and the United States, this being done so as to pave the way for an independent treaty with Germany. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. At the present writing there is no prospect of further consideration of the treaty until the regular session of Congress which convenes on Dec. 1, unless the President should call a special session of the Senate before that date. The Senate adjourned sine die at the conclusion of voting on the treaty, the House having adjourned for this session earlier in the day.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs reported with amendments H.R. 9112 authorizing the Secretary of War to loan Army rifles to posts of the American Legion. The first amendment, which limits the loan to "obsolete or condemned" arms, follows the suggestion of the War Department and makes it possible to issue only rifles which are not now in use in the military forces. A second amendment confines the use of the rifles to ceremonial purposes only, and the third limits to ten the number which may be loaned to any post.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs favorably reported S. 3386 to provide for the assistance of civilian aviators in distress by authorizing the Secretary of War to sell at cost price at aviation posts or stations gasoline, oil and aircraft supplies to persons in charge of civilian aircraft landing upon or near said posts.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs favorably reported H.R. 1216 to amend an act to provide aid to state or territorial homes for disabled soldiers and sailors. The most important amendment would permit the payment of Government aid to the homes for inmates who have had service in wars subsequent to the Civil War, and increase the payment by the Government from \$100 to \$120 per annum per person for each inmate. It also provides, if the authorities of any state-controlled home retain any portion of the pensions of the inmates, that one-half of such amount shall be retained from the payment made for the inmates so affected, and further restricts the payment of Federal aid by requiring that it shall not be extended to homes where the sale of alcoholic beverages is permitted.

In favorably recommending S. 2497, which passed the Senate on Sept. 22, the House Military Committee amended the bill to restore to the Regular Army the provision of six months' pay to the widow or other dependent relative of officer or enlisted man whose death results from wounds or disease not the result of his own misconduct. The committee struck out the section that would deduct the above death benefit from amounts due or payable under the War Risk Act.

Service Measures Passed.

Acts of Service interest passed by the extraordinary session include, beside the Service appropriation bills that were carried over from the previous Congress, and several deficiency appropriation bills, the following:

Liberal provisions for vocational training and rehabilitation of wounded soldiers and sailors.

Provision for additional travel pay for enlisted men discharged from the Regular Army.

Authorizing enlisted men who served in the World War to retain their uniforms and personal equipment.

Provision for retention in the Army until June 30, 1920, of officers in excess of the number regularly in the Permanent Establishment, officer personnel total not to exceed 18,000 officers.

Amendment to the War Risk Insurance Act increasing the allowance in certain classes of serious injury.

Provision for completion and payment of necessary construction work on Army camps and cantonments.

Extension of the provisions of law for the protection of the civil rights of the members of the Military and Naval Establishments.

Creation of office of General of the Armies of the United States in terms providing for the appointment of John J. Pershing to that office.

VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, accompanied by his suite, arrived at Washington on Nov. 11 from Rouse's Point, N.Y., where he had entered the United States from Canada on the previous day. He called on President Wilson on Nov. 14, remaining twenty minutes. After leaving the White House he decorated a number of American officers, enlisted men and nurses. Later in the day he went to Annapolis, accompanied by Secretary of the Navy Daniels, and visited the Naval Academy, where he was received by Rear Admiral Archibald H. Scates, U.S.N., Superintendent of the Academy, and Governor Harrington, of Maryland. He wore the uniform of a captain of the Royal Navy. The cadets were in line and gave him "four Navies and three princes." The prince addressed them briefly, saying that after four years' service in the British navy he felt that he could address them as "comrades." He spoke highly of the work of the U.S. Navy in the North Sea and elsewhere, and of the "perfect co-operation that had existed between the American and British navies."

His Royal Highness reached New York from Washington on Nov. 18. He was met at Hoboken, N.J., by Lieut. Gen. Robert L. Bullard, U.S.A., representing the Army; Rear Admiral James H. Glennon, U.S.N., representing the Navy; Major Gen. David C. Shanks, U.S.A., members of the New York Mayors Committee of Welcome, and others. Among the officers who accompanied him from Washington were Major Gen. John Biddle, U.S.A., military aid, and Rear Admiral A. P. Niblack, U.S.N., naval aid to the Prince; Capt. John Potter, U.S.A., and Lieut. Comdr. A. B. Legare, U.S.N. R.F. His Royal Highness was escorted, through a line of troops from the 1st U.S. Infantry, to the barge of Admiral Glennon, in which he proceeded to the Battery,

where he made his official entry in the city of New York. Detachments from the U.S.S. Philadelphia, a company of marines from the New York Navy Yard, and the 22d Infantry from Governors Island, acted as a guard of honor in escorting him to the city hall, where he was officially welcomed by Mayor Hylan. Rear Admiral Glennon and General Shanks were among the guests at luncheon on H.M.S. Renown, which the Prince made his headquarters while in New York, on Nov. 18. Gen. John J. Pershing, U.S.A., was one of the occupants of the Prince's box at the Metropolitan Opera House that evening. General Pershing was also a guest at the ball given on Nov. 19 in honor of the son of England's king by Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, widow of the former U.S. Ambassador to Great Britain. On the following day the Prince went to West Point for the purpose of inspecting the U.S. Military Academy, of which, he said, he had heard so much as a model institution, and to review the cadets. He returned to the Renown that evening. He was due to sail for Halifax in that ship on Nov. 22. H.M.S. Constance, consort of the Renown, which arrived at the port of New York a few days after the Renown entered, sailed with her for Halifax.

BROADER FIELD FOR THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Believing that a broader field for the National Guard will be established as a result of the experiences of the World War, Major Gen. Jesse McI. Carter, Chief of the Militia Bureau, War Department, expresses his opinion that this expansion will come through the adoption of universal military training. Speaking on the subject, General Carter said: "The plan I have in mind would have the boys come from the training camps well grounded in the fundamentals of soldierly duty. A record of these boys would be kept and they should be assigned to some division for further training, or possibly for prompt mobilization—but most certainly for military duty, if called by Congress, for a period of years. I would permit any man on leaving the training camp to enter the National Guard and, in return for three years' service in the Guard, would discharge him from further military duty except in some such emergency as the recent war. By insisting that all officers of the Guard or organizations should be either those who served in Europe in the World War, who had received training in the Regular Army, or who were members of the Officers' Reserve who had demonstrated their fitness, a Guard would soon be developed quite capable of maintaining domestic order within the states, and eventually attain such power as to make the idea of a sudden assault upon the United States out of the question."

"In the course of a few years of the successful operation of such a plan some 425,000 officers and men, all having undergone at least six months' careful training, would be able to take the field as complete tactical divisions within two weeks after the call for a Federal draft. With such a force behind the probable 200,000 men of the Regular Establishment within the country, and with one or more millions of trained men from the training camps, we would have a situation in the United States quite different from that which Germany saw in the beginning of 1917, when such a force would have kept the nation out of the war. Under the probable provision that civilian officers will be eligible for such rank as they successfully demonstrated by field test that they can competently fill, such a plan should result in the very highest type of civilian Army commanded by civilians. The accomplishment of this result would give to the nation an Army strong enough to afford protection from attack from without and lay low any danger of the development of militarism, so-called, within."

General Carter's view is that in the event that the Federal Government sought to create some substitute for the National Guard such action could only come through an amendment to the Constitution. He said: "The provisions of the National Defense Act of June 3, 1916, provide for the training of the National Guard on the same lines as the Regular Army, so that if the Government, in return for its financial aid, drafted the Guard into its service there would be no confusion resulting from the union of the two organizations. The same act gives the Federal Government supervision of officers appointed by the governors of the respective states, and it enables the War Department to insist upon these officers measuring up to certain standards. If there is to be a return to the pre-war system, the best that could be hoped for for the Guard would be that it should be brought up to a greater degree of efficiency than it has hitherto possessed, through increasing the requirements for officers, maintaining the companies at strength, and holding each state to the maintenance of its quota of troops expressed in such units that, taken together, they would form tactical divisions or integral parts thereof."

FIELD ARTILLERY SCHOOL.

The first year class of the Field Artillery School at Fort Sill, Okla., formerly known as the School of Fire, will begin on Jan. 3 next with Major Gen. Ernest Hinds in charge. He was formerly Chief of Field Artillery of the A.E.F. A total of fifty-two student officers for the battery officers' course will be designated in orders on Nov. 22 from the War Department to take the course. These comprise ten lieutenant colonels, eighteen majors, twenty captains and four first lieutenants. The remainder of the sixty-five officers to make up the first class, will be filled in when officers become available.

DESIGN OF VICTORY MEDAL APPROVED.

The Secretary of War has approved the design of the Victory Medal submitted by the National Commission on Fine Arts and the dies are now being made. The design accepted for the United States was made by James E. Fraser, a New York sculptor. The specifications, determined upon by an Interallied commission, call for a figure of Victory on the obverse and the name or shield of the nation presenting the medal on the reverse.

EMERGENCY OFFICERS IN SERVICE.

A total of 8,325 emergency officers were reported as still in Service on Nov. 7, or 903 less than the number reported Oct. 31. Of the total number on Nov. 7, 2,739 were officers of the line, and 1,788 were officers of the Medical Department.

TERMINATION OF PROVISIONAL APPOINTMENTS.

The Secretary of War directed on Nov. 17 that in future the termination of provisional appointments of officers serving with the American Forces in Germany be made effective in the following manner: (1) A cable will be sent to the commanding general, American Forces

in Germany, directing the return of the officer to the United States. (2) The commanding general, Port of Embarkation, will be directed to report the arrival of the officer. (3) Upon receipt of this notification, the necessary orders will be issued to terminate the appointment.

WEST POINT SMOKER BEFORE FOOTBALL GAME.

The customary smoker for the graduates of the United States Military Academy will be held in College Hall at the Hotel Astor, New York city, at 8:30 p.m., on Friday, Nov. 28. All officers and civilian graduates of West Point who expect to be in New York for the Army and Navy game are cordially invited to attend this informal reunion. A pleasant and refreshing program has been provided.

CASUALTIES IN FORCES ABROAD.

Commissioned casualties announced in list of Nov. 12:

WOUNDED SEVERELY.
Lieutenant,
Stroer, Henry, Newport, R.I.
WOUNDED SLIGHTLY.
Captain,
Harris, Charles D., Washington, D.C.
Lieutenant,
Letherman, Mark DeMott, Malden, Mass.

THE ARMY.

Other Army orders appear on page 372.

ORDERS RECEIVED TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

S.O. 270-O, NOV. 18, 1919, WAR DEPT.

The following officers to West Point, N.Y., on Nov. 20 for temporary duty in connection with athletics, until about Dec. 1, and then return to proper stations, Washington: Col. T. W. Hammond and D. I. Sulist, General Staff.

Major C. H. Bridges, I.G., from duty in the office of the Inspector General of the Army and will report at General Staff College for duty.

Major S. F. E. Fuhrmann, Q.M.C., to Edgewood, Md., for duty.

Major J. F. Presnell, M.C., to Fox Hills, N.Y., General Hospital No. 41, for duty.

Capt. E. C. Conant, V.C., to Seattle, Wash., for duty as transport veterinarian, relieving Capt. V. B. Wright, V.C., who will proceed to the remount depot, Fort Keogh, Mont., for duty.

First Lieut. C. C. Hough, C.E., to Washington, D.C., for duty.

Col. G. G. Heiner, C.A.C., to Fort Screven, Ga., and assume command of the Coast Defenses of Savannah.

Capt. L. D. Booth, C.A.C. (lieutenant colonel, O.D., U.S. Army), is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the grade of major in Ord. Dept.

The following officers of Coast Artillery at Fort Monroe are relieved from further duty at that station and will report at coast defenses indicated for duty: To Fort Williams, Me., Capt. E. B. McCarthy; to Fort Warren, Mass., Capt. F. W. Cook; to Fort Hancock, N.J., Capt. E. C. Smith.

Capt. T. N. Glumperling, Inf. (lieutenant colonel, Inf.), is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the grade of captain in the Q.M. Corps and to Washington for duty.

Major J. C. Brady, Inf., having been found incapacitated for active service on account of physical disability incident thereto, his retirement is announced.

Capt. G. Noble, Chem. War. Ser., to Cleveland, Ohio, as custodian of Government property at the National Carbon Co.

A board of officers to consist of Col. T. B. Dugan, Cav.; Col. A. E. Phillips, O.D.; Lieut. Col. G. H. Jamerson, Inf.; P. B. Malone, Inf.; C. B. Sweeney, Cav., and J. S. Hatcher, O.D., is appointed to meet in Washington Nov. 21 for the purpose of making a study and report on the armament and technical equipment, kinds and proportion of ammunition, and methods of transport pertaining to Cavalry and Infantry.

Lieut. Col. C. Tears, J.A., to Washington for duty.

Capt. A. R. Bond, M.C., to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., for duty.

Col. R. McT. Pennell, 1st F.A., Fort Sill, to Washington for temporary duty in connection with artillery matériel.

The following officers of Field Artillery to Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., for the purpose of witnessing the test of the 240 m/m S. P. Caterpillar Mount: Lieut. Col. C. G. Helmick and Major G. R. Allen.

Officers of Inf. to duty as follows: Capt. W. L. Bartley is assigned to 19th Infantry and to Douglas, Ariz.; 1st Lieut. G. E. Abrams is assigned to 4th Infantry and to Camp Pike, Ark.; 2d Lieut. J. E. Chambers is assigned to 17th Infantry and to Camp Meade, Md.; 2d Lieut. A. J. Monger is assigned to the 4th Infantry and to Camp Pike, Ark.; 2d Lieut. E. Watkins is assigned to the 9th Machine Gun Battalion and to Camp Pike, Ark.; 2d Lieut. E. J. Buettner is assigned to 28th Infantry and to Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky.

Capt. G. P. Barnum, M.T.C., to Camp Holabird, Md., for duty.

G.O. 121, OCT. 29, 1919, WAR DEPT.

Announces that the Distinguished Service Medal is awarded to His Majesty, Albert, King of the Belgians. For exceptionally meritorious and conspicuous service rendered the United States. To this distinguished soldier, Commander-in-Chief of the Belgian Army, this medal is presented as an expression of the high regard of the people of the United States and of their Army for the distinguished and patriotic service which he has rendered to the common cause on the battlefields of Europe.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Major Gen. J. Biddle, upon completion of his duty as aid to the Prince of Wales, will return to Camp Travis, Texas, and retain command of that camp until the arrival of his successor, when he will proceed to Camp Custer, Mich., and assume command of that camp. (Nov. 14, War D.)

Major Gen. W. M. Wright, upon the expiration of his present leave, will proceed to Camp Pike, Ark., and assume command of that camp and the 3d Division. (Nov. 17, War D.)

Major Gen. S. D. Sturgis, upon the arrival of Major Gen. W. M. Wright to assume command of Camp Pike, Ark., is relieved from the command of that camp and will proceed to Camp Grant, Ill., for assignment to the command of the Field Artillery Brigade of the 6th Division. (Nov. 17, War D.)

GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

GEN. P. C. MARCH, C.S.

Col. P. Murray, G.S., to the following places for the inspection of training of troops at those places: Fort Leavenworth, Fort Riley, Fort D. A. Russell, Vancouver Barracks, Camp Lewis, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Camp Kearny, El Paso, San Antonio, Camp Benning and Atlanta. (Nov. 12, War D.)

Col. H. C. Merriam, G.S., will report to the Chief of Staff for duty, with station in Washington. (Nov. 13, War D.)

Col. D. Van Voorhis, G.S. (major, Cavalry), is relieved from detail as a member of the General Staff Corps. (Nov. 17, War D.)

Lieut. Col. F. A. Doniat, G.S., is assigned to duty in Washington. (Nov. 15, War D.)

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. P. C. HARRIS, THE A.G.

Col. H. H. Whitney, A.G., will report upon the expiration of leave to The A.G. of the Army for duty in his office. (Nov. 17, War D.)

Capt. M. Washburn, A.G.D., to Schofield Barracks, H.T., for duty. (Oct. 30, H.D.)

Infantry, Unassigned.

Lieut. Col. E. S. Hayes, Inf., will report in person to Army retiring board, Western Department, San Francisco, for examination. (Nov. 17, War D.)

Lieut. Col. T. M. R. Herrom, Inf., to San Francisco for transportation to Vladivostok, Siberia, on transport sailing on or about Dec. 15, 1919. (Nov. 17, War D.)

Officers of Infantry to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. L. Farrell to his proper station, Massey Military School, Palau, Tenn.; Capt. L. F. Conley is assigned to 38th Infantry and to Camp Pike; 1st Lieut. L. A. Wetherby is detailed as professor at Union University, Jackson, Tenn.; 2d Lieut. D. B. Herrick is assigned to 24th Infantry and to Camp Furlong. (Nov. 15, War D.)

Second Lieut. L. J. Bennett, Inf., is assigned to 55th Infantry and to Camp Funston, Kas., for duty. (Nov. 17, War D.)

Resignation by 2d Lieut. V. H. Kelly, Inf., of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted. (Nov. 17, War D.)

Resignation by W. M. Means, Inf., of his commissions as temporary first lieutenant and provisional second lieutenant is accepted Nov. 22, 1919. (Nov. 17, War D.)

Resignation by Prov. 1st Lieut. A. F. Coleman, Inf., as an officer of the Army is accepted. (Nov. 17, War D.)

Resignation by M. B. Helm, Inf., of his commissions as temporary captain and as first lieutenant (Regular Army) is accepted. (Nov. 15, War D.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

Capt. J. Lindenstruth, P.S., retired, is detailed for general recruiting at Fort McDowell, Calif. (Nov. 15, War D.)

Capt. W. W. King, P.S., retired, is relieved from further active duty, Nov. 25, and to home. (Nov. 17, War D.)

BOARD OF OFFICERS.

An Army retiring board is appointed to meet at Headquarters, Western Department, San Francisco, for examination of officers: Col. I. A. Haynes, C.A.C.; G. Carleton, I.G.D.; W. P. Burnham, Inf.; E. G. Bingham, M.C.; Lieut. Col. J. W. Hanner, M.C., and Capt. J. K. Hermann, Inf. (Nov. 17, War D.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Capt. H. B. Dixon, retired, is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at Cornell College, Mt. Vernon, Iowa. (Nov. 15, War D.)

Col. W. H. Chatfield, retired, is placed on active military duty and to Hoboken, N.J., for duty with the Transportation Service. (Nov. 17, War D.)

CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE.

Capt. B. B. Gill, C.W.S., to Washington to the Director Chemical Warfare Service for duty. (Nov. 17, War D.)

PLACED ON DETACHED OFFICERS' LIST.

The names of the following officers are placed on the D.O.L.: Capt. G. M. Herringshaw and T. F. Limbocker, Cav.; 1st Lieut. G. E. Fingarson, L. Richardson, L. M. York and J. F. Lilley, Inf. (Nov. 15, War D.)

PROVISIONAL APPOINTMENTS MADE PERMANENT.

The provisional appointments in the Regular Army of the following officers are made permanent: First Lieut. H. V. V. Fay, C.E.; D. L. Ruffner, F.A.; R. E. Alstead, Cav.; F. B. Myer, Inf.; K. S. Wallace, F.A.; C. B. Sturte, F.A., and A. R. Walk, Inf. (Nov. 18, War D.)

The provisional appointments in the Regular Army of the following officers are made permanent: First Lieut. G. W. Ricker, C.A.C.; J. A. Ballard, Inf.; L. L. Swanson, Inf.; V. Wilson, F.A.; J. S. Peters, Cav.; W. B. Gates, Inf.; 2d Lieut. J. F. Smith, Inf., and H. C. Thomas, Cav. (Nov. 17, War D.)

ARMY MINE PLANTER SERVICE.

The following assignments of warrant officers, Army Mine Planter Service, are made: Master N. V. Fulcher, Army Mine Planter Gen. Samuel M. Miller, Fort Monroe, Va., to Manila, P.I., as master of the Army Mine Planter Brig. Henry J. Hunt, relieving Master W. M. Murphy, who will proceed to Milwaukee and take command of the Army Mine Planter Brig. Gen. E. Kirby; Chief Engr. A. Greenroos, Army Mine Planter Major S. Ringgold, Seattle, Wash., to Milwaukee, Wis., as chief engineer of the Army Mine Planter Brig. Gen. E. Kirby; Chief Engr. H. P. McCarthy, Army Mine Planter Col. G. Armistead, San Francisco, to Seattle, Wash., as chief engineer of the Army Mine Planter Major S. Ringgold; Chief Engr. H. G. Wainman, Army Mine Planter Gen. S. M. Miller, Fort Monroe, Va., to Milwaukee as chief engineer of the Army Mine Planter Brig. Gen. A. Baird. (Nov. 12, War D.)

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

28th and 29th Balloon Companies, on duty at Fort Story, Va., left Nov. 7 for Army Balloon School, Lee Hall, Va. The C.O. of the Army Balloon School is directed to send these companies to Fort Story whenever they are required by the Coast Artillery Training Center, Fort Monroe, Va., for the long range experimental work.

12th Cav., 3d Squadron, less Troop K, twelve officers and 214 men, and Companies A and E, Det. Mach. Gun, Supply and Hqs. Co., 24th Inf., 505 men, left Columbus, N.M., Nov. 4, en route to Colfax, N.M., for strike duty.

One squadron, 12th Cav., less one troop, and two companies of the 24th Inf. were ordered from Columbus, N.M., Nov. 4 to the vicinity of Raton, N.M.

Provisional Co., 46th Inf., three officers and fifty enlisted men, left Camp Jackson, S.C., Nov. 6 for Augusta Arsenal, Ga., for duty.

41st Inf., twenty-six officers and 290 enlisted men, left Camp Funston, Kas., Nov. 4 for Camp Upton, N.Y., for duty.

Co. B, 21st Inf., two officers and 127 enlisted men, left Fort George Wright, Wash., Nov. 6 for station at Anchorage, Alaska, and vicinity.

Provisional Co., 20th Inf., three officers and 115 enlisted men, left Erie Proving Ground for Fort Benjamin Harrison Nov. 8.

35th Inf., twenty-nine officers and 389 enlisted men, left Camp Travis, Texas, for Camp Lewis, Wash., Nov. 8.

Provisional Co., 20th Inf., arrived at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., Nov. 8 from Erie Proving Grounds, Ohio, with three officers and 115 enlisted men.

Co. A, 22d Inf., left Fort Jay, N.Y., Nov. 10 for Fort Niagara, N.Y., for station.

Troop L, 12th Cav., two officers and sixty-six men, left Colfax, N.M., Nov. 8, and arrived Raton, N.M., same date.

Machine Gun Troop, 10th Cav., one officer and forty-seven men, left Brownsville, Texas, Nov. 12, and arrived San Benito Pump, Texas, Nov. 13, relieving Troop H, 16th Cav., one officer and thirty-two men. Upon being relieved, Troop H returned to Brownsville, Texas, arriving same date.

Troop F, 13th Cav., one officer and forty-one men, left Fort Clark, Texas, Nov. 14, and arrived Pintocreek, Texas, same date.

Troop F, 12th Cav., one officer and sixteen men, left Hachita, N.M., Nov. 14, for Culberson Ranch, N.M.

Company H, 21st Inf., two officers and 127 men, arrived Anchorage, Alaska, for duty Nov. 15.

20th Infantry, five officers and seventy-three men, left Omaha, Neb., Nov. 15, for Fort Crook, Neb., and arrived Fort Crook same date. This completes withdrawal all troops from riot duty in Omaha City.

11th Infantry (Detachment) and Machine Gun Company, fifteen officers and 288 men, left Knoxville, Ky., Nov. 16, for Camp Gordon, Ga.

12th Infantry, less 2d Battalion, left Port of Embarkation, Hoboken, N.J., Nov. 15, to Camp Meade, Md., for duty and station.

Camp Meade Replacement Unit No. 20, two officers and 443 men, from Camp Meade, Md., Nov. 15, to Port of Embarkation, Hoboken, N.J.

Camp Meade Replacement Unit No. 21, sixty-eight men, from Camp Meade, Md., Nov. 15, to Port of Embarkation, Hoboken, N.J.

Provisional Salvage Unit No. 2, Q.M.C., twenty-two men, left Camp Meade, Md., Nov. 15, for Camp Travis, Texas.

The following troops from Camp Meade, Md., will be sent to Port of Embarkation, Hoboken, N.J., for overseas duty:

Camp Meade Replacement Unit No. 20, two officers and 443 men; Camp Meade Replacement Unit No. 21, sixty-eight men. Total, two officers and 511 men. These officers and men will replace others to be returned.

Co. A, 22d Inf., U.S.A., one officer and fifty-five men, arrived at Fort Niagara, N.Y., for station on Nov. 11.

PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

Rear Admiral Frank Friday Fletcher, U.S.N., who retires for age Nov. 23, 1919, stands No. 2 on the lineal list of rear admirals, and the active list by his retirement loses one of its best and most efficient officers. He is the holder of a Medal of Honor awarded by Congress, presented him for extraordinary heroism and distinguished conduct. While in command of the 1st Division of the Atlantic Fleet in April, 1914, Admiral Fletcher was in charge of the shore operations at Vera Cruz, Mexico, and his prompt and efficient work, his excellent judgment and fearless exposure of his person to the fire of the enemy while in the performance of his duty, won for him just praise from all sides. Admiral Fletcher, after serving in successive grades, reached the rank of rear admiral Oct. 18, 1911. He was born in Oskaloosa, Iowa, Nov. 23, 1855, was appointed a cadet midshipman at Annapolis Sept. 23, 1870, and was graduated in June, 1875. His first cruise after graduation was in the Tuscarora on a deep sea sounding expedition in the Pacific, 1875-6. The Tuscarora was then in command of Comdr. J. N. Miller, since deceased. He was in the Constellation on special service at the Paris Exposition of 1878, and in the Ticonderoga on special service under Admiral Shufeldt, 1878-81, and after a detail in the Hydrographic Office went on the expedition for telegraphic determination of longitudes in Central and South America. After service in the Quinnebaugh, on the European Station, 1884-87, he was in the Bureau of Ordnance, the torpedo boat Cushing and battleship Maine. After duty at the torpedo station, Newport, and the Bureau of Ordnance to April, 1898, he served in the scout steamer St. Louis, and was in command of the Kanawha and Eagle, until the close of the war. He was subsequently inspector of ordnance in charge of the torpedo station, on special duty at the Navy Department and was a member of the board on torpedo vessels, was in the U.S.S. Ohio and served as chief of staff of the Asiatic Fleet from May 11 to Nov. 15, 1905. He was later in command of the Raleigh, a member of the Special Board on Naval Ordnance and the General Board, after which he was placed in command of the battleship Vermont during the return voyage of the Atlantic Battleship Fleet from Manila to the Atlantic coast. He was Aid for Material, Navy Department, from March 16, 1910, to July 29, 1912. He served in command of the 4th Division, Atlantic Fleet, from Aug. 1, 1912, to Jan. 4, 1913; in command of the 2d Division, Atlantic Fleet, from Jan. 4, to Nov. 6, 1913; in command of the 3d Division, Atlantic Fleet, from Nov. 6, 1913, to Feb. 18, 1914, and was placed in command of the 1st Division, Atlantic Fleet, from Feb. 18, 1914, succeeding later in the year to the command of the Atlantic Fleet, and early in 1916 he relinquished his duties as Commander-in-Chief of the Atlantic Fleet to Admiral Mayo to become a member of the General Board of the Navy, which was his last active duty. He has had a sea service of close on twenty-three years and shore duty for about the same period.

Col. P. D. Lechridge, Cav., U.S.A., who was retired from active service Nov. 10, 1919, for disability incident to the service, was born in Alabama Dec. 2, 1863, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1887, when he was assigned as a second lieutenant to the 2d Cavalry. He is an honor graduate of the Infantry and Cavalry School, and was last on duty during the World War as a member of the General Staff, being last detailed with it Jan. 13, 1915. He was given the temporary rank of brigadier general, National Army, Dec. 17, 1917. In his early military service he was on frontier duty in Washington and Arizona, and among other duties served in Porto Rico in 1898, and in Cuba in 1899-1901. He also served in the Philippines.

Col. Alfred Hasbrouck, Inf., U.S.A., who arrived in the United States not long since from duty in the Philippines, has been ordered retired from active service on Nov. 30, 1919, at his own request after more than forty years' service. Colonel Hasbrouck, who was last on duty in command of Fort McKinley, P.I., was born in New York Nov. 1, 1858, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1883, when he was promoted in the Army second lieutenant, 14th Infantry, Feb. 24, 1891; was transferred to the 14th Infantry the following July; was promoted captain of Infantry July 2, 1898, and was assigned to the 14th Infantry Jan. 1, 1899. Colonel Hasbrouck was promoted major, 29th Infantry, July 2, 1906; was transferred to the 14th Infantry the following August, and was promoted lieutenant colonel, 18th Infantry, Nov. 27, 1911, and was promoted colonel Oct. 24, 1915. His first service after graduation was on the frontier at Fort Assiniboine, Mont., from Oct. 1, 1883, to May, 1885. He subsequently, among other duties, served at Fort Reno, Indian Territory, and at posts in Kansas and Colorado to October, 1889, and then went on college duty at Lincoln, Neb. He was at Fort Leavenworth and Vancouver Barracks to Oct. 1, 1891, and in November, 1895, he went on duty as professor of military science and tactics at the Riverview Military Academy at Poughkeepsie, N.Y. At the breaking out of the Spanish-American War, and at his own request, he was relieved to join the 14th Infantry, ordered to the Philippines. He also served with that regiment in China during the Boxer troubles in 1900. Colonel Hasbrouck was graduated from the Army War College in 1913. He returned to the United States from the Philippines in 1905, and went to the islands again in 1908 and also in 1918.

Col. Henry D. Snyder, Med. Corps, U.S.A., who was retired from active service Nov. 10, 1919, on account of disability incident thereto, was born in Pennsylvania March 30, 1866. He entered the Regular Army as an assistant surgeon June 6, 1890, served as a major and surgeon in the 43d U.S. Volunteer Infantry in Philippine campaigns, 1899-1901, and was last on duty at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.

Lieut. Col. Harry J. Hirsch, Inf., U.S.A., who was retired from active service Nov. 10, 1919, for disability incident thereto, with the rank of colonel, was born in Pennsylvania June 16, 1887, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1891, when he was assigned to the 15th Infantry. During his service on the active list he was on duty with the 18th Infantry in Honolulu and the Philippines, as a first lieutenant, going to the latter country in December, 1898. He was transferred to the 4th Infantry in May, 1900; was promoted captain, 25th Infantry, July 13, 1900, and was transferred to the 20th Infantry July 30, 1900. He returned from the Philippines to the United States early in 1902, and was appointed regimental commissary, 20th Infantry, July 1, 1903. He served a second tour in the Philippines from January, 1904, to March, 1906. Among subsequent duties he was detailed in the Q.M. Department in March, 1907, and was post and constructing Q.M. at Columbus Barracks, Ohio. He was promoted major of Infantry

in 1911, was detailed in the Q.M. Corps in 1914, and was promoted lieutenant colonel of Infantry in March, 1917. He was appointed a temporary colonel in August, 1917, and was promoted to colonel on his retirement from the date he would have held on the active list had he been found physically qualified. Colonel Hirsch during the World War was on duty in connection with examining Q.M. supplies. He was last on duty at Hoboken, N.J.

RECENT DEATHS.

Col. William F. Tucker, U.S.A., retired, a well known officer of the old Army, died in the Hood River (Oregon) Hospital, Oct. 31, 1919, from internal hemorrhage. He was born in Boston, March 1, 1854, the son of William Francis and Phoebe Marsden Tucker. He went at the age of four to Chicago and there spent his boyhood and young manhood. He was appointed major in the Pay Department, U.S. Army, Feb. 21, 1882, and his first military experience was in the campaign against Geronimo in New Mexico. During the War with Spain Colonel Tucker was stationed as paymaster in Tampa, Fla., and after the close of the war he was transferred to Alaska, where he served on the staff of General Randall. He was then ordered on similar duty with the Department of the Columbia at Portland, Ore., on the staff of Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston. He was appointed lieutenant colonel and Deputy Paymaster General Feb. 19, 1903, and was ordered to the Philippine Islands as chief paymaster of that department, on the staff of Major Gen. Leonard Wood, with headquarters in Manila. He was next transferred to the Department of the Lakes, Chicago, on the staff of Major Gen. Fred Grant, and there received his promotion to colonel and Assistant Paymaster General, April 15, 1907. Colonel Tucker's health had become impaired during his stay in the Orient, and after his return to the United States he developed an atrophic cirrhosis of the liver on account of which two successful operations were performed, and as a result more than ten years were added to Colonel Tucker's life. He was retired for disability in line of duty March 4, 1919, and went back to Oregon, where he purchased a fruit ranch in the Hood River valley, twenty miles from Hood river, and there spent the last years of his life; the summers on his ranch and the winters in Portland or southern California. Two years ago he and Mrs. Tucker revisited friends in the Philippine Islands, but hurried back when the United States entered the World War. Colonel Tucker offered his services to the Government, asking to be placed on active duty, and was ordered to Vancouver Barracks, Washington, for examination, but his physical condition was such that his services could not be utilized, greatly to his disappointment. Although Colonel Tucker's health had been precarious for several years, he remained active and cheerful, and was always anxious to do more than his share of the work on the ranch. On Oct. 25, 1919, he was taken ill, after lifting a box of apples at his ranch, and on Oct. 28 was taken to the Hood River Hospital, where he died three days later. His body was escorted to the railway station at Hood River by members of the Hood River Commandery of Knights Templar, and thence was taken to the Scottish Rite Cathedral, Portland, where the body lay in state until the evening of Nov. 2, when the ancient funeral ceremony of a Knight Kadosh was held. The remains were accompanied by his wife to Chicago, where services were held in Graceland Chapel, and the interment made in his father's family plot. Colonel Tucker was married to Mary M. Leone Platt in Detroit, Mich., July 6, 1900. The constant, loving and unremitting care of his wife was in a large measure responsible for the comfortable and happy ten years which Colonel Tucker spent on his orchard estate, which he named El Corregidor. Besides his widow, Colonel Tucker is survived by his two sisters, Mrs. Jennie Tucker Johnson, of Bloomington, Ill., and Mrs. Annie Tucker Wilder, of Elmhurst, Ill. Mrs. Tucker's address for the present will be in care of Mrs. Annie T. Wilder, Elmhurst, Ill. "Colonel Tucker," writes an old friend, "was a man of exceedingly fine instinct, an officer of high ideals, beloved by his many friends, generous to a fault, punctilious and intensely patriotic. God rest his soul, he was a gallant gentleman!"

Major Charles H. Boice, Cav., U.S.A., military instructor of the Polytechnic High School at Long Beach, Calif., died suddenly from heart trouble in that city Nov. 11, 1919. He was born in New York Oct. 18, 1864, and first entered the military service as a member of the 1st Infantry, N.G.N.Y., whose headquarters were in Binghamton. He served as a first lieutenant with that regiment in the Spanish War, under the late Col. Thomas H. Barber, and was on duty with it in Honolulu. He was appointed a first lieutenant in the 28th U.S. Volunteer Infantry in July, 1891, and served with that command in Philippine campaigns. He was appointed in the Regular Army as a first lieutenant of Cavalry Feb. 2, 1901, and reached the grade of major in 1917. During the World War he was appointed a temporary colonel, and was demoted some months since.

The death of Major William G. Bissell, Med. Corps, New York Guard, suddenly at Buffalo, N.Y., on Nov. 14, 1919, is announced with great sorrow by Colonel Hubbell, commanding the 65th Regiment of Field Artillery, New York Guard, in regimental orders on Nov. 14. Colonel Hubbell in his orders also says: "Major Bissell was an example of the American citizen soldier, whose unrequited labors have made the New York Guard of to-day. He was scrupulously exact and took pride in the proper performance of every duty. He was loyal and most helpful in the support of his commanding officer, always and ever cheerful in spirit and manner, esteemed by all with whom he came in contact. The State has lost a faithful officer whose service was well done. Major Bissell's record is as follows: Assistant surgeon of the grade of captain, 74th Regiment, N.G.N.Y., Oct. 17, 1894; surgeon of the grade of major, Oct. 7, 1897; supernumerary and reassigned to duty, Jan. 21, 1908; surgeon of the grade of major, Feb. 24, 1898; major, Med. Corps, May 17, 1909; retired Feb. 24, 1914; major, Med. Corps, 65th Inf., N.Y.G., July 10, 1918; reassigned 65th Field Art., N.Y.G., Aug. 29, 1919.

Mr. William Hamilton Harris, father of Mrs. McDowell, wife of Lieut. Col. John M. McDowell, Field Art., U.S.A., died suddenly on Nov. 13, 1919.

Mrs. Corinne B. De Garmendia, widow of Charles De Garmendia, and mother of Mrs. John E. Stephens, wife of the late Brig. Gen. John E. Stephens, U.S.A., died at Basle, Switzerland, Nov. 7, 1919.

The death of James K. Parker, father of Comdr. Edward C. S. Parker, U.S.N., commanding the U.S.S. Luce,

on Nov. 18, is reported in a despatch from Pittsfield, Mass., to the New York Sun.

Mrs. Ruth Gray Ament, wife of Major Hugh P. Ament, 2d Field Art., U.S.A., died at Louisville, Ky., on Oct. 20, 1919.

The Hon. Dennis McCarthy, son of the late Dennis McCarthy, of Syracuse, N.Y., died at Cazenovia, N.Y., on Oct. 25, 1919.

Mrs. Mary Adelaide Sewall Fisher, daughter of the late A.A. Surg. Thomas R. Sewall, U.S.A., died at Los Angeles, Calif., on Nov. 6, 1919. Mrs. Fisher was the mother of Capt. H. G. Fisher, U.S.C.G., and of Mrs. Charles A. Wheeler, wife of Captain Wheeler, U.S.C.G., and grandmother of Cadet Henry G. Fisher, U.S.M.A.

DEATHS AMONG ARMY OFFICERS.

The War Department under date of Nov. 17 gives the names of the following officers who have died in this country at places and at times not included in the printed casualty lists:

Brig. Gen. Charles L. Davis, retired, at Schenectady, N.Y., on Nov. 10, 1919.

Major Charles H. Boice at Long Beach, Calif., on Nov. 11, 1919.

Capt. Eli G. Barnes at Coblenz, Germany, on Nov. 6, 1919.

Lieuts. Charles M. Rudd, A.S.A., at Stockton, Calif., on Nov. 12, 1919; Cecil H. Connolly at Bahia de los Angeles, Lower Calif., on Sept. 11, 1919.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Mr. and Mrs. George Arthur Herbert announce the marriage of their daughter, Aloha Marie, to Comdr. Roy Philip Emerich, U.S.N., on Oct. 29, 1919, at Vallejo, Calif.

Lieut. Comdr. George B. Junkin, U.S.N., and Miss Ruth Rea, daughter of Mr. Samuel Rea, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, were married on Nov. 15, 1919, at the home of her father at Bryn Mawr, Pa. Governor William S. Sproul was among those at the reception after the wedding. Miss Anne Thorp Rea, a niece of the bride, was maid of honor, and Comdr. Henry L. Abbott, U.S.N., was best man. The Rev. Dr. G. A. Johnson Ross, of the Union Theological Seminary, New York, and the Rev. Andrew Mutch, of Bryn Mawr Presbyterian Church, officiated.

Capt. Chester A. Shephard, U.S.A., and Miss Vera Hilbert were married Nov. 8, 1919, at the First Presbyterian Church, San Francisco, by Rev. William Kirk Guthrie. Owing to the serious illness of Captain Shephard's mother, Mrs. Amos Shephard, the wedding was a simple one. Capt. and Mrs. Shephard left for a short honeymoon, going first to Minneapolis to visit Mrs. Amos Shephard, the Captain's mother.

The marriage of Miss Anna Clara Thayer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Thayer, of 1103 South Broadway, Leavenworth, Kas., and Lieut. Edward Hanson Connor, 27th U.S. Inf., stationed at Presidio, Marfa, Texas, was celebrated Nov. 12, 1919, at the parochial residence of the Sacred Heart Church. Rev. Father Smith performed the service. The attendants were the bride's twin sister, Miss Mary Thayer, as maid of honor and Mr. Laurence Reayburn as best man. The bride wore a beautiful wedding gown of white satin with trimmings of lace and chiffon. It was fashioned short length and she wore a tulle veil and lilies of the valley. The marriage was followed by a reception at the Thayer home. Lieut. and Mrs. Connor will reside at Marfa. Mrs. Connor traveled in a stylish suit of blue tricot with gold vest. Her blouse was of taupe, as was also her hat, which was trimmed with flowers.

First Lieut. Arthur T. Eaker, Chem. War. Ser., U.S.A., and Miss Gladys E. Morse, of Cortland, N.Y., were married at Lakewood, N.J., on Sept. 30, 1919. Lieutenant Eaker is a former member of the 18th U.S. Infantry, 1st Division, and returned to the United States in July after more than twenty-five months' service in France, England and Italy. He was decorated with the Croix de Guerre while attached to the French army in 1918. Mrs. Eaker is a graduate of Syracuse University and served as a nurse in the Hospital of Good Shepherd (military) in Syracuse, N.Y., during the war. Lieutenant Eaker is at present stationed at the Lakehurst Proving Ground, Lakehurst, N.J., and the young couple will reside at Lakewood, N.J., during his present assignment.

Lieut. Andrew Irwin McKee, Construction Corps, U.S.N., and Miss Katherine Brown were married at Brookline, Mass., on Oct. 4, 1919.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert E. Cowdrey, of 86 Highland avenue, Orange, N.J., on Nov. 4, 1919, announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Leonora Averell Cowdrey, to Capt. Frank M. Child, 34th Inf., U.S.A., of Camp Funston, Kas. No date has been set for the wedding.

Mr. Frank Waldo, of New York city, and Miss Katherine D. Taylor were married at St. Margaret's Church, Washington, D.C., Oct. 25, 1919. The ceremony was performed by the rector, Rev. Dr. Smith. The bride was given in marriage by her father, Col. Sydney W. Taylor, U.S.A. Miss Katherine Jones, daughter of Col. Samuel Jones, U.S.A., was her only attendant. The best man was Mr. Edward Waldo, brother of the bride. Owing to pressing business of the groom abroad, the wedding was held two months ahead of time. Mr. and Mrs. Waldo will spend the winter in England and Italy.

Judge and Mrs. Nathan L. Miller, of Syracuse, N.Y., announce the engagement of their daughter, Mildred, to Capt. Dennis Percy McCarthy, son of the Hon. and Mrs. Dennis McCarthy, of Cazenovia, N.Y. Captain McCarthy was with the 15th Artillery, U.S.A., 2d Division. The wedding will take place Nov. 25.

Gen. John J. Pershing and Col. John G. Quekemyer, U.S.A., were guests at the wedding of Major John B. Marsh, of New York, to Miss Isabel Stettinius, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward R. Stettinius, also of New York, which took place at St. James's Church in that city on Nov. 19. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Frank Crowder, the benediction being pronounced by the Right Rev. Charles S. Burch, Bishop of New York. Major Marsh served with the 77th Division in 1918, having entered the Service soon after the declaration of war with Germany. The bride's father was appointed Surveyor General of Army Purchases by Secretary of War Baker in January, 1918. Subsequently he became an Assistant Secretary of War, and was in

France in connection with his duties until his resignation in 1919.

Mr. Frank Bingham Rollins, of Columbia, Mo., announces the engagement of his sister, Margaret, to Lieut. Col. John Dilworth von Holtzendorff, 12th Field Art.

ORDNANCE AND FORTIFICATION REPORT.

The twenty-ninth annual report of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919, and dated Oct. 14, 1919, has been submitted to the Secretary of War. Mention is made of the death on Jan. 4, 1919, of Brig. Gen. John E. Stephens, Gen. Staff, U.S.A., who was a member of the board, but whose successor has not been appointed. Observation is made of the fact that a very marked reduction in the work of the board has resulted from the formation of the Inventions Section, War Plans Division, General Staff, and the fact that all inventions received in the War Department following last year's report have been referred to that section for preliminary consideration. This has made it possible to dispense with the services of all agents formerly employed for the preliminary investigation of inventions and reduce the clerical force to a single individual.

Of the inventions submitted there was a self-propelled armored railway car, tests of which resulted in the acquisition of valuable information concerning this type of construction and which has been of value for the instruction of student officers in the Engineer School; detonating trinitrotoluol by use of which a satisfactory detonator was developed; a turntable mount for siege artillery, tests for which were not entirely satisfactory, but changes in which were partially incorporated in a new model; illuminated compasses, as a result of which tests the Sperry compass has been adopted as a standard; submarine detector development work, which is being carried on by the Navy Department; the Leon device for automatically controlling the depth of submergence of submarine mines, and tests of which are being continued; illumination of water areas by projectiles, extensive consideration being given to this device; and radio control of torpedoes, an invention of John Hays Hammond, Jr., tests of which were conducted at Fort Monroe, Va., with success until an explosion necessitated the postponement of further tests until extensive repairs could be made to the entire equipment.

Of \$71,500 appropriated for confidential investigations \$1,500 was allotted for tests in connection with high explosives, and the balance to the construction, under the direction of the Chief of Engineers, of certain new devices for offensive operations. The available appropriations on hand July 1, 1919, was \$224,793. In view of the fact that none of this money will be available for obligation subsequent to June 30, 1920, an estimate of \$58,500 for the fiscal year 1921 has been submitted.

The present board consists of Gen. Peyton C. March, Major Gen. W. M. Black, C. C. Williams, F. W. Coe, Col. Claude E. Bingham and J. M. Wright, all U.S.A., and Fred T. Dubois, civilian member.

NAVY OFFICERS' RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels on Nov. 15 gave his approval to the first list of resignations of line officers of the U.S. Navy, the list containing seventeen names. This was in conformity with his announcement after the House Committee on Naval Affairs declined to offer him advice officially, but individually declared that Navy officers who desired to leave the Service should be allowed to resign. The Secretary then stated that he would change his policy of holding to the Service officers who had graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy. An additional list of seventeen resignations accepted was announced on Nov. 18, and eight more on Nov. 19, with others expected to follow later.

It is understood that officers who had filed resignations were asked by letter if they had changed their minds since submitting their purpose to withdraw from the Service, but none had changed his decisions so far as known.

The following resignations were accepted on Nov. 15: Capt. William G. Mitchell; Comdrs. Charles Belknap, Jr., and Austin Kibbee; Lieut. Comdrs. Hubert F. Emerson, Nelson W. Pickering, Robert F. Gross, Richard W. Wuest, Harold W. Scofield, Rensselaer W. Clark, Bushrod B. Howard, Howard S. Keep, Marion C. Cheek, Louis R. Ford and R. T. Merrill; Lieuts. Harold P. Parmelee, Paul Fitzsimmons, Jr., and Swift Riche.

Captain Mitchell, whose permanent rank is commander, was graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy in 1900. His last duty was in the Materiel Division, Office of Naval Operations. Commander Belknap is credited in the department as having suggested the very successful Naval Overseas Transportation Service and he was in charge of the service in the Office of Naval Operations during the war. He was graduated in 1903 and holds a Naval War College diploma. Lieutenant Commander Merrill was graduated in 1910 and in his duty in connection with the Naval Publicity Bureau at New York he had charge of the personnel in Class 3 and is credited with practically supplying all the officers required by the merchant marine.

The following seventeen resignations were accepted on Nov. 18:

Lieut. Comdrs. Dennis E. Kemp, Edmund A. Crenshaw, John Borland, John A. Byers, Joseph E. Austin, John B. Staley, Edward H. McKitterick, Levi B. Bye and George C. Fuller; Lieuts. Lawrence J. K. Blades, Edwin S. McCoach, John L. Vaiden, John S. Ray, Boleslaw L. Dombrowski, Donald F. Washburn, Lloyd V. Armstrong and John H. Rockwell.

The following eight resignations were accepted on Nov. 19:

Lieut. Comdrs. Emil A. Lichtenstein, William W. Turner, Frank S. Carter and Chester S. Roberts; Lieuts. James D. Black, Daniel W. Armstrong, Frank C. Huntington and Theodore W. Sterling.

PROMOTIONS IN U.S. NAVAL RESERVE.

The following officers of the U.S. Naval Reserve Force were recommended for promotion by the Board on Selection which met in October, 1919, and the President approved of the recommendations on Nov. 13:

Class One—Lieutenant commanders to be commanders, U.S.N.R.F.: Harry H. Caldwell, Edward E. Spafford, Randolph H. Miner, Robert K. Wright, George Breed, Abner B. Clements, Joseph M. Mitcheson, Charles W. Hazletine.

Class Two—Lieutenant commanders to be command-

ers, U.S.N.R.F.: Lee W. Hesselman, Joseph C. Nowell, Theodore Nelson, Lynn R. Rutter, Charles M. Howe, Ogden T. McClurg.

Class Three—Lieutenant commanders to be commanders, U.S.N.R.F.: William D. Pridaux, John Burns, Henry R. Patterson, William R. Kennedy, Isaiah F. Shurtieff, J. J. K. Koughan.

Class Four—Lieutenant commanders to be commanders, U.S.N.R.F.: Marion Eppley, Daniel Bacon, George B. Baker, Dexter C. Buell, Thomas P. Bryan, William Campbell, William L. Cathcart.

Comdr. Benjamin F. Hart to be commander in Class Two, U.S.N.R.F.

Lieut. Comdr. Eugene Overton, John T. McMillan and Herbert McNulta to be lieutenant commanders in Class Two, U.S.N.R.F.

Class Five—Lieutenant commander to be commander, U.S.N.R.F.: A. H. Taylor.

PERSONALS.

(Contributions to this column are always welcome.)

Lieut. Comdr. William Cook Owen, U.S.N., and Mrs. Owen are at home at 1858 California street, Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Esler, wife of Lieut. Comdr. Jay K. Esler, U.S.N., of Annapolis, Md., is visiting her mother, Mrs. Sam Byerley, in New York city.

A daughter, Sarah Catherine Keller, was born to Mrs. Keller, wife of Lieut. K. Keller, U.S.N., at New London, Conn., on Nov. 16, 1919.

Col. E. W. Tanner, U.S.A., Mrs. Tanner and Master James Tanner are residing at 1407 Columbia Terrace, Peoria, Ill., while Colonel Tanner is on recruiting duty.

A son, Torrey Wade Eaton, grandson of Commodore W. C. Eaton, U.S.N., retired, was born to Capt. William W. Eaton, C.A.R.C., and Mrs. Eaton at New York on Nov. 7, 1919.

Capt. Michael Y. Heath, Chemical Warfare Service, U.S.A., while riding at Edgewood Arsenal, Edgewood, Md., on Nov. 7, suffered a fracture of the right leg in two places when his horse fell with him. He was taken to the post hospital, but later was removed to the hospital at Fort McHenry, Baltimore.

Lieut. F. William Koester, U.S.A., and Mrs. Koester are the parents of a baby son, born at El Paso, Texas, Nov. 14, 1919, at the Koester home on Pershing Drive. Lieutenant Koester is assistant district adjutant and the mother of the little arrival is the former Miss Eileen Klugel. The baby's name is William Stanley Koester.

Rear Admiral Victor Blue, U.S.N., retired, who for several weeks had been a patient at the hospital of the U.S. Naval Training Station at Great Lakes, Ill., and who was also a guest of Rear Admiral Frederic B. Bassett, Jr., U.S.N., commandant of the station, left the station on Nov. 15, much improved in health. Admiral Blue returned to Washington.

Brig. Gen. F. T. Hines, U.S.A., Mrs. Hines and their daughter, Miss Vera Hines, went to Philadelphia on Nov. 17 to attend the launching of the U.S.A.T. St. Mihiel at Hog Island on the following day. Mrs. Hines was sponsor for the St. Mihiel. After the launching the party, including General Hines's aid, Lieut. Edward Sibert, attended a large luncheon.

Brig. Gen. L. M. Nuttman, U.S.A., and Mrs. Nuttman entertained at a dinner of twenty covers at Muscogee Club, Columbus, Ga., recently, in honor of their daughter, Miss Betty Nuttman, who has just returned from a series of visits in Newport, Boston, New York and Washington. Miss Nuttman is now guest of Mrs. Norwood Mitchell, Atlanta, where she attended the Debutante's Black and White ball and dinner-dance at Piedmont Driving Club the past week. Gen. and Mrs. Nuttman have taken a furnished house in Columbus, Ga., while General Nuttman is assistant commandant at Camp Benning School. Their address is 1022 Second avenue, Columbus, Ga.

Mrs. Hunter Liggett, wife of Lieut. Gen. Hunter Liggett, U.S.A., commander of the Western Department, U.S.A., was the guest of honor at a delightful luncheon given by Mrs. George W. Van Deusen, wife of Colonel Van Deusen, U.S.A., at Hotel Whitcomb, San Francisco, Nov. 13. A centerpiece of delicately tinted chrysanthemums was used as the table decoration. Covers were laid for Mrs. Hunter Liggett, Mrs. Frank P. Helm, Mrs. Francis Davis, Mrs. Eleanor Martin, Mrs. Benjamin Alvord, Mrs. Walter K. Wright, Mrs. William K. Jones, Mrs. P. D. Wheeler, Mrs. William K. Bartlett, Mrs. William G. Gambrell and Mrs. George W. Van Deusen. After the luncheon the guests were entertained at a theater party given by the hostess.

The Army and Navy Club, in conjunction with the Pershing Club, New York city, on Nov. 12 gave a dinner and dance at the present club house, 18 Gramercy Park, which proved one of the most pleasant occasions in the history of the club. Speeches were made by a number of those present, including some of the ladies, and a toast drunk to the memory of Colonel Roosevelt. Gen. Oliver B. Bridgman, Colonel Garrison and Mr. Worden spoke of the plan for a nation-wide Army and Navy Club, to be built upon the present Army and Navy Club and Pershing Club as a nucleus. It was unanimously agreed that similar affairs will be held at least once a month. There will be a Pershing Club dance at the Hotel Plaza, Friday evening, Nov. 28. All officers are welcome and may apply to the chairman, entertainment committee.

First Lieut. Vernon L. Burge, Air Ser., U.S.A., was on Nov. 13 in the Base Hospital at Kelly Field, Texas, recovering from an airplane crash. He was instructing an enlisted man to fly in a Curtiss J.N.D.A. The man froze the controls on the "take off," with the result that the plane climbed steeply for about 150 feet and then fell off on the right wing and crashed to the ground. Lieutenant Burge received severe cuts about his eyes and face. Lieutenant Burge was the first enlisted man to fly in the Service, receiving his instruction from Lieut. F. P. Lahm, U.S.A., balloon section, at Fort McKinley, P.I., in April, 1912. He also holds the Aero Club of America license 154, dated 1912. Lieutenant Burge continued flying as an enlisted man until 1917, when he was commissioned in the Regular Army and assigned to the Air Service as a flying instructor. His recent accident was his first since he learned to fly on the old Wright pushers, and he has flown everything since, including fast French and English scouts and German Fokkers. He has been in the Air Service since 1907, before the first airplane was taken to Fort Myer by the Wright Brothers. Prior to that the Air Service was doing balloon work there under Lieut. B. D. Foulois.

Other personal notes appear on pages 368-9.

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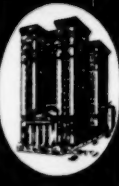
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SALE OF NAVY SEAPLANES A SUCCESS.

Secretary Daniels on Nov. 15 announced that the sale of the Navy's surplus stock of seaplanes and flying boats had proved a success and that hundreds of thousands of dollars had been realized from the disposal of flying craft, engines and spare parts.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY—ESTABLISHED 1863

REG. U. S. PAT. OFFICE

Office, No. 20 Vesey Street, New York.

ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

ESTABLISHED 1879. REG. U. S. PAT. OFFICE

Cable address, Armynavy, New York.

Entered at the New York P.O. as Second Class Matter.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1919.

THIS WEEK'S ISSUE OF THE JOURNAL.**An Explanation to Our Readers.**

The confused situation in the printing trades and the strikes in the various unions in that industry necessitate the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL being issued this week in twenty-four page form. A strike in the plant where a part of the JOURNAL is printed and over which we have no control makes unavoidable the adoption of a temporary plan for printing the whole paper at our own plant, which is intended for the production of only a part of the paper. This may occasion some delay in the delivery of the JOURNAL to our subscribers and forces us to reduce the number of pages to fit in with the temporary scheme of publication. It also may necessitate holding for a later issue a certain number of articles, letters to the editor, and items that had been intended for this week.

We trust that our readers and correspondents will pardon this, as every effort has been made to meet an almost impossible situation for the publishers. It is profoundly hoped that there may be no further delays, and that there may be no temporary suspension in the issue of the JOURNAL. We must again ask indulgence, however, for any further lapses that may occur, as the difficulties often arise at the last moment when it may be impossible to give other notice than this to subscribers. The present labor troubles in the printing trades, and also the shortage of print paper, offer constant obstacles to be overcome. As the reading public of course well knows by this time, many publications, both weekly and monthly, have had to suspend publication completely for several issues, some of them being compelled to go to cities as remote from New York as St. Louis to find plants capable of handling their work. Thus far we have not been compelled to suspend publication for even a week although this has been avoided by a chain of expedients hitherto unknown in the fifty-six years' experience in publishing the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. Not even during the war were conditions as difficult as they are at present.

SERVICE PAY LEGISLATION POSTPONED.

The hope of action on the adjustment of the pay schedules of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard and Public Health Service by Congressional committees during the extraordinary session of Congress which ended on Nov. 19, has not been met. What is more, the hope of the Services for a reasonable adjustment at the regular session opening on Dec. 1 appears to be in doubt, if the reported attitude of the House is an indication. Senator Wadsworth's bill providing an increase of ten per cent. in officers' pay with a ration allowance made no progress beyond its introduction; but members of the House who have been asked their opinions on it have either declined to comment or have expressed an opinion that absolute increases of salaries are doomed to defeat.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs dragged the pay hearings along for more than five weeks. On Nov. 18 the committee in executive session discussed with the sub-committee on personnel, of which Representative Kelley is chairman, the question of what views should be presented to members of a similar sub-committee of the Committee on Military Affairs. Mr. Kelley said, after this meeting, that he was ready for a conference with the Military Committee members. Representatives Wright and Crago, appointed as Military Committee conferees with the Naval Committee, stated on the same day that they did not expect a meeting on the pay proposition at the session just closed since nearly all members of the Military Committee had left Washington. When asked whether it would be the policy of the Naval Committee to wait until the Military Committee acted before reporting a pay increase bill, Mr. Kelley said that the two Services might not be included in the same measure, but that it would be the policy of his committee to consult with the Military Committee before reporting any pay legislation. He believed, however, that a conference would be held and a bill prepared, at least for the Navy, in time for report to Congress as soon as the new session should open.

While Mr. Kelley would not discuss the attitude of the Naval Affairs Committee at its executive session, nor hint at the nature of its proposals to meet the distress in the Navy, it was learned that the Naval Committee set its foot down flat against any increase in Navy pay as such. The proposed thirty per cent. increase was refused by the committee, but in its stead it was proposed to raise the allowance for commutation of quarters from \$12 to \$20 a room and to remove the limitation on longevity pay as it affects commanders and captains. Such a proposition would mean, computed on the shore base pay of Navy officers, increases as follows: Ensigns, 9

per cent.; lieutenants (j.g.), 11; lieutenants, 10.5; lieutenant commanders, 10; captains, 10.5; rear admirals, lower half, 10; rear admirals, upper half, 9, and admiral, 9.6. Those officers at sea, with dependents, would receive about the same increase provided they are allowed commutation. For the enlisted personnel of the Navy the committee proposes to retain the same base pay as now allowed—the war pay—and to adopt a graduated scale upward for the ratings which will approximate a maximum increase of forty per cent. There would be no increase for retired officers, and officers provided with quarters at navy yards, stations, etc., would receive no increase, as a matter of course. And this despite the realization by the members of the Naval Committee that the dollar to-day has a purchasing power of forty-eight cents!

It is difficult of belief that the facts and figures laid before the Naval Committee, the household budgets disclosed to its members, the straits of officers and men, who, only a short season since were acclaimed the preservers and defenders of the nation, have had so little effect upon the consciousness of these legislators; but we cannot doubt the facts of that executive session. We can only hope that during the recess the members of the Naval Committee and the members of the Military Committees of House and Senate will meditate upon the injustice of any meagre reward extended through the adjustment of pay to alleviate the distress of officers and men who by conspicuous and meritorious service in the greatest war in history preserved the freedom of this nation, and who stand ready at a moment's call to maintain domestic order, and who alone can preserve it in this time of unrest.

Our legislators should give heed to the necessity of preserving the self-respect of the United States, richest and most powerful of nations. Surely the country should not be discounted in the sight of the world through a comparison of the crumbs the Naval Committee would throw to the Service with the liberality of the British increases that range as high as one hundred per cent., of the French and the Italian increases, approximating those of Great Britain—three nations which fought the enemy for four years!

If the Army and the Navy are to be "scrapped," then no act could so effectually bring about the result as to deny the Services their just reward in pay. But do the people of this nation desire that their defenders shall be reduced to penury, be forced to seek employment whereby they can maintain themselves and their dependents on a modest scale of existence? We do not believe the people have any such desire. We do not believe that a single Congressman or a single Senator could present the truth of the situation as it is to his constituency, but that he would be advised to preserve the strength, loyalty and integrity of the Army and Navy at whatever cost.

PROSPECTS OF ARMY REORGANIZATION.

The present pay situation practically repeats legislative conditions in December, 1907, when the last pay bill granting increases to the Army and Navy was before Congress, a measure that did not become law, it will be remembered, until May of the following year. The disadvantage to the Services in the present situation, as compared to the situation at the close of 1907, is that at that time the hearings had been held on the completed bill and the way was clear for legislative action. At the present time only the Stiness bill had been considered in the committee hearings, Senator Wadsworth's pay bill not having been tested even in that crucible.

Although we have had announcements from both the Senate and House Committees on Military Affairs as to their program regarding Army reorganization, these have been confined solely to that subject and no mention has been made of the very vital Service question of pay. On Nov. 15 Mr. Kahn made the following statement in the House on the matter of Army reorganization:

Mr. Kahn's Statement on Army Reorganization.

"Mr. Speaker, the Committee on Military Affairs has been holding meetings practically every day since the extraordinary session of Congress was convened. For three months of the time we have devoted ourselves to the taking of testimony on bills appertaining to the reorganization of the Army. After every war in which this country has been a participant it became necessary to pass legislation reorganizing our Army. The great World War, in which we participated so successfully, has brought in its train many new problems regarding military organization, problems that were unknown to the Military Establishment of our country five years ago.

"It is believed by the members of the committee that in the legislation that we will ultimately report to the House such branches of the Army as a tank section and a chemical warfare section will have to be provided. These are two of the entirely new developments of modern warfare. A number of new divisions and bureaus of the supply departments were also created during the war. Among these were the Finance Division, the Transportation Corps, the Motor Transport Corps, the Construction Corps and the Bureau of Purchase, Storage and Traffic, while the Air Service was divorced from the Signal Corps and functioned as a separate organization. Some of these new organizations have been continued

under the Army Appropriation Act of July 11, 1919, until June 30, 1920. Others will continue at the discretion of the President under the Overman Act until six months after the proclamation of peace. Therefore the members of the Military Affairs Committee feel that these matters should be fully looked into, with a view of reaching a decision that will be satisfactory to the country as well as to the Army.

"It is only fair to state that there is a diversity of opinion among the officers of the Regular Establishment as to the final solution of these problems. The committee is desirous of receiving all the light that may be obtained regarding the subjects at issue. Up to the present time the committee has not been able to hear the representatives of the National Guard organizations or other societies and associations who have expressed a desire to have some of their members appear before the committee. We recognize the fact that the legislation is intended to determine definitely the character and size of our military organization. To do our work thoroughly we will have to continue our hearings for the present. But we feel that we will be the better able to reach conclusions after we are fully informed upon the various matters embraced in the general scope of the Army reorganization bill.

Single List and Army of 300,000.

"The committee, however, have reached a practically unanimous conclusion as to the size of the Regular Army at this time. We feel that the legislation ought to contemplate a regular force of 250,000 combat troops. With the necessary auxiliary forces in the Supply and Staff Corps it will probably bring the total number of officers and men to about 300,000. Enlisted men in the Regular Army, we feel, should be recruited by voluntary enlistments. The committee has also reached a practically unanimous conclusion in favor of a single list. The question of promotion heretofore has been a serious and disturbing one in the matter of Army legislation. Your committee feel that if we can work out a plan for a single list for all officers which would supplant the lineal list that has prevailed in the past, an excellent purpose will have been accomplished and much of the dissatisfaction arising out of the question of promotions in the Army will be alleviated. The matter of the National Guard and universal training will be fully considered by the committee in connection with the legislation of the reorganization of the Military Establishment."

It has been stated that the House Military Committee would resume hearings on its own bill on Dec. 15. If the hearings are continued, as Mr. Kahn indicates, it will be all the better for clearing the way toward a consideration of the pay bills, a consummation that cannot be achieved too soon. Just what effect the announcement made by the Senate Committee on Military Affairs on Nov. 16, that it would draft an Army reorganization bill of its own, will have on impeding the progress of the pay bills cannot be foreseen.

APPOINTMENT OR PROMOTION OF N.C. OFFICERS.

In order to facilitate the absorption of the large number of non-commissioned officers who have become surplus in the Army, the Secretary of War on Nov. 18 directed the publication of the following circular: "The authority of regimental and other commanding officers now authorized to appoint or promote non-commissioned officers is hereby limited so that such commanders may not appoint or promote in excess of sixty per cent. of the number authorized in the grades of sergeant and corporal. This restriction is not intended to prevent the appointment of the full 100 per cent. of the authorized number of sergeants and corporals in a particular company, troop or battery, provided the average of sixty per cent. of the number allowed for the entire regiment or other command is not exceeded. Vacancies occurring above the grade of sergeant will not be filled by the appointing authority without further orders. The duties pertaining to such grades will be temporarily performed by sergeants or men of lower grades. Commanding generals of divisions and departments and commanding officers of stations exempt from department control will utilize the vacancies occurring by operation of this circular to absorb in their present grades and arms of service such non-commissioned officers as are now or may hereafter be assigned or attached to their organizations for duty. This circular will not be construed as prohibiting the promotion of enlisted men by the chief of a staff corps or department where such promotions are vested in him by law or regulation. Each chief of staff will, however, take the necessary steps to reduce, upon the termination of the emergency, the number of such non-commissioned officers to that authorized."

NO NEW TABLES OF ARMY ORGANIZATION.

The War Department does not contemplate preparing a new set of tables of organization on the basis of the Army of 300,000 suggested by the Military committees of Congress. High ranking officers of the General Staff are of the opinion that the present law and appropriations for the fiscal year 1920 will be more of a determining factor than any future legislation in providing for Army organization during the year. No tables of organization are adhered to strictly at the present time owing to the fact that demobilization and enlistment efforts together with the disposal of surplus property and the

readjustment of department affairs is occupying the Army to a great extent. Until Congress finally determines upon a peace time Army policy it is expected that no new formal tables will be issued to the Service.

MARKSMANSHIP IN THE U.S. MARINE CORPS.

The art of individual shooting in the U.S. Marine Corps, despite the many changes in the personnel of the corps, is still being maintained at a high mark. A report of the total qualifications in marksmanship in the corps during the first ten months of 1919 shows that while stability in marksmanship was affected in a measure by the changes which followed the return of the regiments from overseas and their quick demobilization, the average for the ten months, 88 per cent., indicates that the instructors at the various ranges never let down in their efforts to keep up the standard of the corps in marksmanship. In March the percentage went up to 93.1, in April it fell to 91.2 and in May it reached its highest mark, 94.7. The records are for the firing of a total of 20,551 men, of whom 18,097 qualified and 2,454 failed to qualify. During the month of October only 543 men qualified, and though the total shooting was only 686, the percentage was next to the lowest of any month in the year, 79.1; September's percentage being 76.3. The 68th Company scored 100 per cent., qualifying twenty men; Marine Barracks, San Diego, Calif., put up 90.3 per cent., the Central Recruiting Division 91.6, and miscellaneous organizations made the fine showing of 89.9. During October the following enlisted men attained a score of 275 or better over the Army qualification course: Pvt. George D. Whittet, Marine Barracks, San Diego, Calif., 280; Sergt. Edward M. Mattson, Central Recruiting Division, 280; Pvt. John E. Williams, 181st Co., 276; Sergt. Charles A. Nelson, Central Recruiting Division, 276; Pvt. William A. Peseau, Mare Island, Calif., 275. On the three principal rifle ranges of the Marine Corps the most consistent performances have been maintained at Mare Island, Calif., the percentage never having fallen below 90. At Quantico the shooting has jumped from 72 per cent. in January to 99 per cent. in February, then dropping abruptly in May, June, July, August and September and finally rose to 88 per cent. at the close of the latter month. Shooting at Paris Island got away to a poor start in January, reached 90 per cent. in February and remained at that figure until May, when it fell to 65 per cent. on Sept. 1, and ending the month at 67 per cent. The organizations at Santo Domingo, in Cuba and at Guam during October showed high percentage of qualifications, at 100, 96.7 and 100 per cent., respectively.

EVOLVING STANDARD MEASUREMENT IN U.S. ARMY.

The Army has just completed taking the measurements of 105,000 soldiers in sixteen different Army camps for the purpose of obtaining information from which uniform equipment can be made in the future. This work has been done under the direction of the Medical Department, to enable the department to construct manikins which will serve as models for future uniform fittings. Information obtained at the Medical Department is to the effect that it will probably be three months before the results of the measurements can be tabulated and be prepared for use in the construction of the manikins. During the measure-taking operations it was determined that the United States Army was composed of more than 100 different nationalities. Classification will be made according to nationality, color and locality, this work being done largely by expert anthropologists. The result will be that the Quartermaster Corps will be advised as to what uniform sizes to keep in the different geographical locations throughout the United States. It was said at the Office of the Surgeon General that the mistakes in providing uniforms that were made during the World War would be eliminated in the future by the adoption of this new system. One of the mistakes, it was learned, was the lack of shoes of a size large enough to fit some American soldiers. Information received at the Medical Department was that several soldiers were "invalided" home because there was no shoe in France large enough to fit them. Under the proposed plan, each divisional quartermaster will have a supply of uniforms and equipment determined by the information just compiled to be suitable for the average men of the district in which the division is located.

INFANTRY SCHOOL COURSE FOR GUARD OFFICERS.

The Chief of the Militia Bureau has sent a circular letter to The Adjutants General of all states, territory of Hawaii, and District of Columbia, inspector-instructors, and officers in charge of militia affairs in all departments, informing them that there will be established a special three-months' course of instruction for a class of forty National Guard officers not above the grade of captain at the Infantry School, Camp Benning, Ga., to begin about Feb. 1, 1920. The course of instruction that will be imparted is designed especially to fit National Guard officers to instruct their organizations in the fundamentals, rather than to qualify the students themselves as finished military products. Should Congress fail to make the necessary appropriations for the starting of the school at Camp Benning, however, it may be impossible to conduct the course.

HANDBOOK OF ECONOMIC AGENCIES OF THE WAR.

Monograph 3, a Handbook of Economic Agencies of the War of 1917, prepared in the Historical Branch, War Plans Division, General Staff, War Department, has been issued and will prove to be a most handy book of reference to those seeking brief data in connection with various phases of government and also private organizations, which operated under Government direction during the World War. It is explained that the economic agencies of the war in 1917 included organizations that were parts of the Government of the United States before the war; others that were created in the permanent departments to meet war conditions; other war boards or administrative bodies that were created by special legislation or executive order; others that were created by interrelated action for joint service, and still others that were not a part of the Government at all, but represented private enterprise organized to assist and co-operate in the advancement of the war. These organizations have been studied as a part of the preliminary work in the preparation of the History of Economical Mobilization for the War of 1917. In every case it has been desirable, it is explained, to learn when, where and under what auspices the agency came into existence, to trace the history of its growth or disappearance, to ascertain its principal functions and its relationships to other agencies, and to indicate the personnel responsible for its work. The present Handbook of Economic Agencies is the result of this preliminary study. The War Department explains that it is printed in the belief that the data assembled will be increasingly useful in the future to officers, administrators and investigators, as time obliterates the recollections by which alone the clear outlines of the agencies are now preserved. The range of these agencies is exceedingly broad, but it is not intended that the handbook be regarded as a complete catalog of the agencies, governmental or private, whose functions were related to the war, which will explain seeming omissions concerning certain government bureaus and departments the functions of which were not economic. An alphabetical index of names is helpful in the location of the various agencies mentioned, the names of which may be uncertain, but the executives of which may be known.

RESERVE OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION.

Information has been received of the organization at Lawrence, Kas., of the Reserve Officers' Association, the object of which is to promote the efficiency of its members as Reserve officers of the Army, Navy or Marine Corps. Chapters are in process of formation at Topeka, Kas.; Kansas City, Mo.; Seattle, Wash.; Berkeley and San Francisco, Calif. Membership is confined to those holding commissions in the Officers' Reserve Corps. An officer active in the organization of the association at Lawrence writes: "This association is, we believe, going to be by far the biggest factor in making the Reserve officer useful to the Army. Even more than the Reserve officers who were in the Service will the graduates of the R.O.T.C. courses of our universities need something like this in order to give them a little of the spirit of the Service and impress them with the solemnity of accepting a commission from the Government. We wish especially to emphasize the fact that the association is non-political and has no axes to grind for anybody. Its sole object is to make the Reserve Corps the most efficient possible." The association, a circular announcing its purposes says, is to be "a non-political association with a social annex, not a social club with a professional annex." At each meeting papers on some subject of as nearly universal interest as possible are to be read. Reserve and Regular officers and others, it is expected, will present papers on subjects concerning which they can speak with authority. The officers of the Reserve Officers' Association of Lawrence, Kas., elected at the first meeting were: Col. P. F. Walker, Engrs., R.C., president; Capt. Winton Smith, Inf., R.C., vice president; Lieut. J. B. McNaught, Inf., R.C., treasurer; Lieut. J. C. Warner, S.R.C., recording secretary, and Major Dinsmore Alter, C.A., R.C., corresponding secretary.

BASIC SCHOOL FOR FIELD ARTILLERY.

Camp Knox, Ky., will be the new seat of the Basic School for Field Artillery officers, according to present plans of the Office of Chief of Field Artillery. In the event of the abandonment of Camp Zachary Taylor which has been recommended to Congress by the House Committee on Military Affairs on Nov. 17 to submit the recommendation embodied in the legislation reported favorably by the House Committee, Camp Taylor will be sold by the War Department, and it will be necessary to remove the school for Artillery officers, already in operation, to Camp Knox, thirty miles distant. It was the original plan of the War Department to use Camp Knox both for a brigade training center and for the site of the basic school. When work was suspended at that post by the prohibition of Congress forbidding the War Department to purchase more land, the school was started at Camp Taylor. Upon the suggestion later that the Field Artillery might choose between the two camps as a permanent adjunct to the Military Establishment, the committee was advised by the Chief of Field Artillery that Camp Knox would be preferred. As a result, the committee voted to authorize the continuation of work on Camp Knox and also on Camp Bragg, N.C., the other brigade training center. Owing to the centralization of the work into two camps, the Camp Knox station will be used as originally planned, for the school for young Field Artillery officers as well as a brigade training center. This centralization is expected to assist in the work of familiarizing the officers in the school with practical problems of the Service more easily than would have been the case had they been kept at Camp Taylor, which is located in the city of Louisville.

NAVAL ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS DINE.

The twenty-seventh general meeting of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers was brought to a close on Nov. 15 in New York city with a dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria, at which more than a thousand members and guests were present. Rear Admiral Washington L. Capps, U.S.N., presided, and among the Navy and Army officers who spoke were Admiral Henry B. Wilson, Rear Admiral Albert P. Niblack and Major Gen. David C. Shanks. In the course of his speech Admiral Wilson praised American naval architects and marine engineers, saying that every American Navy officer felt a sense of security because of his knowledge of the workmanship and engineering skill that went into the ships of the U.S. Navy. He said that some of the most use-

ful ships during the war had been old ones which were saved from the scrap heap because of the pressure for craft to fight the submarine campaign. Admiral Wilson also said that no ship in the Navy had a more glorious record than the old destroyer Stewart, which had rescued a sinking 10,000-ton freighter, made its way through burning oil and exploding TNT to rescue the crew of a burning munitions ship, and sunk a submarine, besides doing a large amount of convoy work.

REPORT ON DEFECTS OF DRAFTED MEN.

Statistics compiled by the Office of the Surgeon General are the basis of a report to be issued as a Senate military document called "Defects of Drafted Men." The report, which is based on the vital statistics of 2,000,000 men accepted and sent to camp under the Selection Service law, gives the detailed account of the physical defects of these men by race, age, domicile and color. It also includes the statistics of 550,000 men rejected by the local draft boards. The information was compiled with the aid of classification cards obtained through the Provost Marshal General's Office. Officers of the Medical Department have characterized this report and the Surgeon General's report for 1918, which is also being printed at the present time, as the most complete set of vital statistics ever compiled for the United States. The document on "Defects of Drafted Men" will contain 1,000 pages, quarto size, only 360 of which will be printed as a Senate document. The Surgeon General's report will contain approximately 2,400 pages. Both of these documents will be released soon after the regular session of Congress is convened in December.

ASSISTANTS IN OFFICE OF OPERATIONS, U.S. NAVY.

Capt. Benjamin F. Hutchison, U.S.N., has been appointed assistant to Chief of Operations, U.S. Navy, vice Rear Admiral J. S. McKean, who has assumed duty as commander of Division No. 6, Pacific Fleet. Capt. William Carey Cole has been appointed assistant for material, vice Rear Admiral G. H. Burrage, who on Nov. 15 assumed duty as commandant, navy yard, Norfolk. Captain Hutchison, who comes from Missouri, was graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy in June, 1889. He was promoted captain in August, 1915. His last duty was as commandant of the Norfolk Navy Yard. Captain Cole is from Illinois and was graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy in June, 1889. He was promoted to captain in August, 1916. He holds a Naval War College diploma, class of July, 1915. His most recent assignment was as assistant naval attaché at London and he was assigned additional duty on the Allied Naval Mission, with office at Rotterdam. Both officers are well known in Washington through frequent tours of duty in the Navy Department.

MOTION PICTURES FOR THE NAVY.

The Navy Department advises that a U.S. Navy Motion Picture Exchange under the Bureau of Navigation, 6th Division, has been established, with central office at No. 24 East 42d street, New York, N.Y., for the purpose of supplying all ships and stations with motion pictures direct from the producers or their distributors in accordance with an agreement. All ships and stations can now obtain such motion pictures as may be required from the U.S. Navy Motion Picture Exchange in New York or the authorized exchanges of the producers with whom the Navy has a working agreement, except in the case of ships and stations at distant foreign ports where possibly more satisfactory service can be arranged for locally than through these agencies. It is the desire of the Bureau of Navigation, 6th Division, to have all ships and stations avail themselves of this service. All orders shall be in writing and signed by an authorized commissioned officer of the U.S. Navy.

NATURALIZED CHINESE IN THE ARMY.

The Secretary of War directs that it appears that some of the courts exercising naturalization jurisdiction have held that the words "any aliens" as used in the Naturalization Law of May 9, 1918, are all inclusive and have, therefore, naturalized Chinese who served in the Army of the United States during the World War; other courts have taken the contrary view. It is assumed that Joe Chong sought the opportunity to become naturalized before a court that refused to admit Chinese. The War Department appreciates the honest and faithful services of the man in question, but in view of the attitude of Congress on the subject of Mongolian immigration, consistently maintained for a long period of time, and since the matter is, in its larger aspects, one of national policy outside of the jurisdiction of the War Department, it feels that it cannot request legislation as suggested.

BOYS ENTERING NAVY MUST BE EIGHTEEN.

Having found that about eight per cent. of the first enlistments for the U.S. Navy during the recruiting drive of the last few months was composed of boys under required standard of age and physical condition, some of them being seventeen years old and under, the Bureau of Navigation has sent out instructions to recruiting officers that until further notice the minimum age for enlistments will be eighteen years. Exception will be made only in specified instances where recruiting officers have promised applicants enlistment in the Navy on reaching the age of seventeen years and having the consent of their parents or guardians. It has been ordered that no further promises of this nature be made and that every care be exercised against enlistments below eighteen years.

NAVY RECRUITING, WEEK OF NOV. 13.

The total number of recruits obtained for the Navy during the week ending Nov. 13 was 1,302. By divisions the week's totals were: New England, 124; Eastern, 497; Central, 152; West Central, 146; Southern, 126; Southeastern, 110; Western, 147. New York city recruited 115.

LEGISLATION AMENDING ARTICLES OF WAR.

Major Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, Judge Advocate General of the Army, arranged with the sub-committee on the investigation of military justice of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs on Nov. 17 to submit the draft of proposed legislation amending the Articles of War dealing with military justice, for inclusion in a

comparative print showing changes proposed by him, changes proposed by the so-called Kernan board, and the present law. General Crowder advised the committee that he desired as much time as could be spared for the preparation of the proposed legislation, indicating that he would have the draft ready for submission the first week in December.

INVENTION OF THE DEPTH CHARGE.

Credit for the invention of the depth charge, that proved to be such an effective weapon at sea during the World War, is given to Chester T. Minkler, of the Newport torpedo station, in a letter from the Navy Department to Capt. Martin E. Trench, U.S.N., inspector of ordnance at the station, according to a dispatch from Newport to the Associated Press. Mr. Minkler is reported as having turned over all his patents covering the invention to the Government without exacting royalty or demanding other considerations. Experiments with the depth charge were made in Newport waters at much personal peril to the inventor, it is said.

U.S. NAVY HIGH POWER RADIO SERVICE.

Inauguration of a high power radio service for public use with Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Finland, on Nov. 20, was announced earlier in the week by Acting Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt. Messages will be accepted at the transatlantic office of the Naval Communication Service in Washington and will be transmitted to these four countries by the Navy's high power stations and the Norwegian station at Stavanger. The charge will be twenty-four cents a word beyond Washington for Norway, Sweden and Denmark, and thirty cents a word for Finland.

MODEL OF NAVY HANGAR FOR NATIONAL MUSEUM.

A model of the dirigible hangar at Lakehurst, N.J., now under construction by the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, will probably be exhibited at the National Museum, Washington, D.C., when its purposes in the bureau have been fulfilled. The model is to be an exact reproduction of the hangar to scale, one-sixteenth inch to a foot. The work is being done by William Partridge, of the Committee on Architecture, Bureau of Yards and Docks.

SUSPENSION OF PAY WHILE AWAITING TRIAL.

The Secretary of War directed Nov. 15 that Paragraph 1371, Army Regulations, be amended to read as follows: 1371. (Changed by C.A.R., No. 55). Officers and enlisted men in arrest and confinement by the civil authorities will receive no pay for the time of such absence; if released without trial, or after trial and acquittal, their right to pay for the time of such absence is restored. Soldiers awaiting trial by court-martial and the result thereof shall not be paid until the result is known.

DEMOBILIZATION AND ENLISTMENTS.

The Office of the Chief of Staff issued the following tables on Nov. 15 giving the statistics of the progress of demobilization, enlistments and the estimated strength of the Army:

Discharges to Nov. 15: Officers, 179,890; enlisted men, 3,237,562; total, 3,417,452.

Troops sailed from Europe since Nov. 11, 1918: Officers, 93,292; enlisted men, 1,847,747; total, 1,941,039.

Enlistments reported to date: Reported daily from depots and depot posts to include early returns for Nov. 15, 46,614; reported weekly from camps, up to and including week ending Nov. 8, 93,952; total, 140,566.

Included in the above total of enlistments are the following: For service in the A.E.F., Europe, 17,696; A.E.F., Siberia, 5,500; Philippine Department, 3,643; Panama Canal Department, 670; Hawaiian Department, 2,089; Alaska Department, 302.

Strength of the Army.

The estimated strength of the Army on Nov. 11 was 256,993, this figure not including nurses or Army field clerks. This force is divided as follows:

	Officers.	Men.	Total.
Europe	1,478	19,655	21,133
Siberia	350	8,210	8,560
At sea, en route Europe ..	4	1	5
At sea, en route U.S.	73	613	686
United States	14,517	187,678	202,195
U.S. Possessions	1,102	23,312	24,414
Total	17,524	239,469	256,993

CERTIFICATE FOR WOUNDED MEN.

The Secretary of War has approved the design of the special certificate for wounded men and has directed the procurement of the certificates. When the blank forms are received by The Adjutant General he will cause them to be prepared for distribution to all officers, enlisted men, field clerks and other members of the authorized Military Establishment who were wounded while in the service of the United States during the World War and who under existing orders and regulations are entitled to wear wound chevrons therefor. No more than one certificate will be issued to any one man. Where it appears that the party entitled to a wound certificate has died since discharge the wound certificate in his case will be sent to the next of kin. Distribution of wound certificates will not be made until a death certificate, now under consideration, shall have been adopted and made ready for distribution at the same time. The Secretary has directed that when both death and wound certificates are ready for distribution the following be published to the Service:

Memorials in the form of certificates bearing the facsimile of the signature of the President will be issued to all officers, enlisted men, field clerks and other members of the authorized Military Establishment who died in service during the World War.

Wound certificates bearing the facsimile of the signature of the President will be issued to all officers, enlisted men, field clerks and other members of the authorized Military Establishment who were wounded while in the service of the United States during the World War and who under existing orders and regulations are entitled to wear wound chevrons therefor. No more than one certificate will be issued to any one man. Where it appears that the person entitled to a wound certificate has died since discharge from the service

the wound certificate in his case will be issued to the next of kin.
The Adjutant General of the Army is charged with the preparation from the official records of both death and wound certificates and their distribution will be made by him.

THE ARMY-NAVY FOOTBALL GAME.

Review of Season.

For the first time since Nov. 25, 1916, the Army and Navy football teams will face each other at the Polo Grounds, New York city, on Nov. 20. This will be the twenty-second game since the inter-Academy series began in 1890. Of the twenty-one games played up to 1916 the Army had won eleven, the Navy nine, the 1905 game being a tie. Thus far this season the Army has played eight games, winning six, and the Navy has played six games, being defeated only once. The records for the two teams this season are:

Army.		Navy.	
14—Middlebury.....	0	49—N. C. Aggies.....	0
9—Holy Cross.....	0	66—Johns Hopkins.....	0
3—Syracuse.....	7	21—Bucknell.....	6
6—Maine.....	0	20—West Va. Wesleyan.....	6
13—Boston College.....	0	0—Georgetown.....	6
24—Tufts.....	13	121—Colby.....	0
9—Notre Dame.....	12		
62—Villanova.....	0	177.....	18
140.....	32		

Critical comment on the two Service teams in relation to the forthcoming game has not been abundant, the consensus of opinion on the last games played at West Point and Annapolis on Nov. 15 being that the teams opposed to the Army and Navy elevens were too weak to furnish any line on the playing of the Service teams from the viewpoint of the chances for the big game. The football writer of the New York Times passed this judgment on the result of the final games played by the teams before Nov. 29:

"An odd feature of the Navy game is that the midshipmen, with the ball in enemy territory about all the time, enough, in fact, to score eighteen touchdowns, did not score a goal from the field. Either the Navy kicking is poor, or a fine opportunity at drop kicking was neglected. Field goals have decided many Army-Navy games in the past, and it would seem that some exercise in this specialty might have been had to advantage. The Army victory of 62 to 0 over Villa Nova was large enough to indicate that the West Point attack may be improving, since the total was more than double any previous Army score. But, as in the case of the Navy, the opposition was so weak that figures mean little." And after outlining the plans for the last two weeks of preparation for the game on Nov. 20, the New York World's Annapolis correspondent says: "The general opinion is that the Army squad is strong, but that the Navy has a fair chance of victory if the best possible use is made of the next two weeks."

Record of Army-Navy Games.

1890—Army 0; Navy 24.	1906—Army 0; Navy 10.
1891—Army 32; Navy 16.	1907—Army 0; Navy 6.
1892—Army 4; Navy 12.	1908—Army 6; Navy 4.
1893—Army 4; Navy 6.	1910—Army 0; Navy 3.
1899—Army 17; Navy 5.	1911—Army 0; Navy 3.
1900—Army 7; Navy 11.	1912—Army 0; Navy 6.
1901—Army 11; Navy 5.	1913—Army 22; Navy 0.
1902—Army 22; Navy 8.	1914—Army 20; Navy 0.
1903—Army 44; Navy 5.	1915—Army 14; Navy 0.
1904—Army 11; Navy 0.	1916—Army 15; Navy 7.
1905—Army 6; Navy 6.	

The game on Nov. 20 will begin at two p.m., but the regiments of cadets and midshipmen will enter the grounds before that hour so spectators are advised to be in their seats by 1:30 if they wish to see the parade. As we announced in our issue of Nov. 15, the Navy has the seats on the north side of the gridiron and the Army the seats on the south side. The Polo Grounds may be reached by both the 9th and 6th avenue elevated roads, which are the most direct lines, and the West Side branch of the Subway, the station being at 157th street. Owing to the confused condition of the surface car lines in New York city at the present time in the matters of transfers and interruptions of the long-familiar routes, visitors from out-of-town will find the elevated roads and the Subway the most convenient means of reaching the Polo Grounds.

ARMISTICE DAY AT OHIO UNIVERSITY.

Armistice day was duly honored by the student body of Ohio State University, at Columbus, Ohio, where Lieut. Col. C. F. Leonard, Inf., U.S.A., is professor of military science and tactics. All classes were dismissed at three p.m. to participate in or witness a military review of the R.O.T.C. brigade of the university, consisting of two regiments of Infantry and one battalion of Field Artillery, together with a battalion of students, all ex-Service men. In the commissioned ranks of the R.O. T.C. Brigade, which consists of about seventy-five officers, twenty-one were former officers or enlisted men of the Army or Marines, now students at the university. The majority in the ranks had but eighteen hours' instruction yet in this review of nearly three thousand men, entirely in uniform, had every appearance of trained soldiers. The reviewing party consisted of two Distinguished Service Cross holders, George Ackley, formerly a sergeant in 37th Division, and Jerome E. Wagner, formerly a corporal in 42d Division, both now students. To especially honor these men and as indication to the student body that honor is placed above rank, Colonel Leonard, instead of receiving the review, commanded it and presented the brigade to the two students. After the brigade commander and staff had joined the reviewing party, Col. G. W. Stuart, Inf., U.S.A., took position on Ackley's right. He commanded the 148th Infantry, of which Ackley was a member when he won the D.S.C. Ackley captured and destroyed two German machine gun nests and when surrounded succeeded in cutting his way out and saving his platoon, being badly wounded. Wagner captured a German machine gun nest, losing two of his squad, killed. He received a machine gun bullet wound in the shoulder, and was again wounded in the leg Nov. 8, 1918, just before the armistice. Another unusual feature of the review was bringing the brigade to parade rest with bowed heads, while sixteen buglers sounded "Taps," in memory of those who lost their lives during the World War. Many from this university gave their lives, including Gen. Edward Sigerfoos, a graduate, the only general officer of the American forces killed in action. "During these times of unrest," writes a correspondent, "it was an inspiration for the spec-

tators to witness a potential force fully organized, uniformed, armed and upon which the Government could depend if the extreme occasion should arise. In the ranks of the brigade were men wearing divisional insignia of many combat divisions and a number wore wound chevrons." Altogether this review goes down in the history of the university as a memorable demonstration and shows the esprit de corps of Ohio State University.

THE NAVY.

Other Navy orders appear on page 373.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Orders Issued to Officers Nov. 15, 1919.

Rear Admiral J. Strauss det. command Mine Force, U.S. Atlantic Fleet; to duty as member General Board, Washington, D.C.
Capt. J. H. Comfort continue duty as recruiting inspector, West Central Div., Omaha, Neb.
Comdr. G. M. Courts to U.S.S. Oklahoma as gunnery officer.
Lieut. Comdrs.: A. R. Mack to duty as officer in charge Navy Recruiting, Peoria, Ill.; H. L. Merring to further assignment by Bu. Nav., Navy Dept.; E. R. Williams to duty as officer in charge, Navy Recruiting Sta., Des Moines, Iowa; C. L. Beechling to U.S.S. Illinois; W. D. Taylor to duty in command Div. Eagle Boats, consisting of Eagle 11, 14 and 15.
Lieuts.: F. S. Durston to Comdr. Flotilla B, Des. Force; A. S. Freedman to duty as supply officer, U.S.S. Birmingham; E. F. Gumm to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Eagle 7 and on board in command when commd.; L. E. Smith to Nav. Hosp., navy yard, Mare Island, Calif.; E. G. Archibald to duty Asiatic Sta.; J. H. Jacobson to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Tennessee and on board when commd.; L. E. Kelly to U.S.S. Swasey; S. A. Loftus to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Eagle and on board in command when commd.; L. F. Small to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Tennessee and on board when commd.; E. B. Caldwell to U.S.S. Florida; J. W. O'Leary to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Eagle 5 and on board when commd. (in command); J. E. Reinburg to duty as aid on staff and radio officer, Comdr. Train, U.S. Pacific Fleet; L. R. Sargent to U.S.S. Tacoma; J. H. Seibert to duty as asst. to officer in charge, Supply Sta., 5th Nav. Dist.
Lieuts. (D.C.): F. Hittinger to New Orleans; L. L. Martin to duty Texan.
Lieuts. (j.g.): A. H. Siemer to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Eagle 6 and on board as watch officer when commd.; E. A. Wenz to Rec. Sta., Jacksonville, Fla.; E. D. Berry to duty conn. f.o. U.S.S. Eagle 7 and on board as executive officer; A. C. Headley to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Eagle 7 and on board when commd.; A. J. Fern to duty conn. f.o. U.S.S. Eagle 5 and on board as executive officer when commd.; A. Nashman to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Eagle 6 and on board as executive officer when commd.; R. Haworth to San Diego, N.A.S.; W. D. Small to duty Asiatic Station; F. W. Carril to duty Asiatic Station.
Lieut. (j.g.) (S.O.) H. O. McLean to duty as supply officer on that vessel.
Ensigns: C. D. Moore to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Pinola, Tag 33, and on board when commd.; T. F. Hayes to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Eagle 7 and on board when commd.; E. W. Brown to duty as supply officer, Submarine Div. 14; G. H. Trubenbach to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Eagle 5 and on board as watch officer when commd.; Gun. W. I. Harrington to Submarine Div. 8.
A.P. Clerk George W. Dean to Nav. Air Sta., Rockaway Beach, L.I., for duty with supply officer.
Corp. T. G. Sexton to U.S.S. Charleston.

Orders Issued to Officers Nov. 17, 1919.

Capt. R. E. Pope to navy yard, Charleston, S.C., as captain of that yard.
Lieut. Comdrs.: A. B. Anderson to duty as officer in charge Navy Recruiting Sta., Columbia, S.C.; H. L. Beach to temp. duty conn. settlement accounts Azores Detachment, U.S. Atlantic Fleet, and closing out Supply Dept. activities Azores Base; R. H. Booth to duty as officer in charge Navy Recruiting Sta., Atlanta, Ga.
Lieuts.: D. W. Mitchell to U.S.S. Southern as supply officer and yard craft auxiliaries, and as officer in charge commissary store, navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.; J. C. Taylor to Nav. Hosp., Philadelphia, Pa.; C. Withers to U.S.S. Arizona; J. E. Potter to Marine Barracks, Parris Island, S.O.; H. H. Fowler to navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.; P. C. Morgan to U.S.S. Chicago.
Lieuts. (j.g.): E. C. Peterson to U.S.S. Henshaw; F. E. Cook to conn. recruiting aviation mechanics, Birmingham, Ala.; E. Danielson to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Pinola (Tag 33) and in command when commissioned.
Ensigns: K. C. Hawkins to duty U.S.S. South Carolina; J. A. Capocofola continue duty U.S.S. Long Beach; J. J. Lyman to U.S.S. Pueblo as supply officer; J. W. Tewery to duty as assistant to disbursing officer, navy yard, Charleston, S.C.; J. A. Scoville to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Eagle 7 and on board when commissioned; I. D. Spoonmore to Navy Recruiting Sta., Jacksonville, Fla., conn. recruiting in establishing new main station at that place.
Mach. L. J. Larson to duty at plant of Lewis and Vought Co., Long Island City, L.I.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Nov. 19, 1919.

Mrs. Hannum entertained with a pretty bridge party on Wednesday. The ladies playing were Mesdames Wilcox, Timberlake, Danford, Watson, Avery, Crawford, Cramer, King, Youngs, Greene, Forbes, Kahle. Prizes were won by Mesdames Wilcox, Crawford and Kahle. After the game the players were joined by additional guests who came in for tea, served in the blue room at the officers' mess, Mrs. Timberlake and Mrs. Watson pouring.

Mrs. Pendleton, of Baltimore, is a guest of her cousin, Mrs. Manley. Mrs. William Whitney, of New York, is the guest of Mrs. Coleman and Col. and Mrs. Carter. Colonel Fieberger has gone to Akron, Ohio, for a few days to join Mrs. Fieberger, who is visiting her mother, Mrs. Upson. Capt. and Mrs. Philip Hayes have moved into the quarters recently vacated by Colonel Dodds.

Mrs. B. F. Smith, of Andover, Mass., is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Purdon. Mr. William Upson was week-end guest of his niece, Miss Julia Fieberger. Mr. Upson sails this week for Europe to take up his duties as United States commercial representative of the United States at Vienna, Col. and Mrs. Wilcox had as guests at luncheon on Sunday Mr. Upson, Miss Fieberger, Cadets Austin and William Bidde.

The Reading Club met with Mrs. Crittenberger, the hostess reading her paper on "War Poems, Ancient and Modern." Current events were given by Mrs. Sharrer and the club adjourned for the Thanksgiving recess. Mrs. J. A. Dorst entertained the polo players and their wives at tea in the Riding Hall after polo Friday afternoon, when Mrs. Lewis Brown, Jr., and Mrs. J. K. Brown poured.

Not quite so many visitors as usual were noticed here at the game with Villanova on Saturday. The day was clear though chilly, and people in the grandstands found rugs and furs comfortable. Capt. and Mrs. Proctor came up from New York for the game. Col. Ralph Hayden, Cav., and his daughters were also here for the game and tea-dance afterward. Colonel Stuart motored up to the Yale-Princeton game on Saturday. Mrs. Philip Worcester visited the post on Sunday.

The official program of the National Horse Show Association of America's annual show, held this week at Madison Square Garden in New York, shows the following officers as exhibitors: Capt. Levin Brown, Jr., J. K. Brown, Willis D. Crittenberger, D. O. Nelson and John W. Rafferty. On Sunday the above were among guests of Mr. John McE. Bowman at the annual horse show breakfast at the Biltmore.

Cadet hops are scheduled as follows: Nov. 26, 8 p.m. to 12 midnight; Nov. 27, 3 p.m. to 5:30 p.m.; Nov. 28, 8:30 p.m. to 12 midnight.
At the horse show on Tuesday afternoon Capt. John W. Rafferty won the Beroford Challenge Cup, presented by Lord Deedes, in a jumping competition for American officers. The

chestnut gelding Alazan came out winner, but two victories by the same officer are required to bring the cup home, and it will therefore be competed for again next year. Capt. Lewis Brown, Jr., won first prize with his chestnut gelding, Tom Velie, in the class for officers' chargers.

Mrs. Edmund L. Daley and her son, Koehler, are sailing this week for France. They will probably stay in Paris until the return of Colonel Daley from Armenia. Capt. and Mrs. Walter K. Dunn had as guests at dinner on Sunday evening at the club Col. and Mrs. Carter, Capt. and Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. Buckner and Colonel Fowler. On Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 25, at four o'clock, the Spanish novelist, Vicente Blasco Ibañez, will give a lecture at Cullum Hall. Residents of the post and their guests are invited to attend.

The Army football team played its last game on the home gridiron of the 1919 season on Nov. 15 and defeated the Villa Nova eleven by a score of 62 to 0. Except for a brief time in the third quarter the substitutes played for the Army and worked a highly successful line of overhead plays as well as an attack that the Villa Novas could not withstand. The cadets scored nine touchdowns and kicked eight goals from them. The scores for the several quarters for the Army were 21, 14, 21 and 6. The line-up: Kieffer, l.e.; Davidson, l.t.; Breidster, l.g.; Swartz, center; Herriek, r.g.; Stork, r.t.; White, r.e.; George, q.b.; Terry, l.h.b.; Dodd, r.h.b.; Gregory, f.b. Touchdown—Army: Dodd (2), George, Gregory (2), Schabacker, Lystad, Kieffer. Goals from touchdown—Breidster (8). Substitutions—Army: Byers for White, Jones for Byers, Travis for Davidson, Pitzer for Breidster, Green for Swartz, Vogel for Herriek, Danis for Stork, Timberlake for Kieffer, Willids for George, Whetton for Willids, Schabacker for Terry, Bowman for Schabacker, Evans for Dodd, Lystad for Gregory, Gregory for Lystad, Warren for Gregory.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Nov. 20, 1919.

After seeing the West Point team in action on Saturday against Villa Nova, Head Coach Dobie said frankly that the Army team was stronger and better than he had been led to understand, and that only the very best use of the intervening two weeks could develop a Navy team with a reasonable chance of victory. The squad went to work Monday afternoon with this understanding of their task, and with nothing to divert them from preparation for the final contest, the games on the local field being over for the season. The work of several of the backs against Colby on Saturday, together with the physical condition of some of those regarded as first string, again unsettled the backfield. Clark and Cruise are probable first choices, but Waters and Taylor, both plebes, have almost an equal chance of preferment over Koehler and Waters. Dobie will settle this matter within the next few days and devote special attention to his first choices.

The 2,000 midshipmen of the regiment will leave Annapolis for New York at five on the morning of Nov. 29, and after the game will spend the night in the metropolis. They will go in four sections, two by the Pennsylvania and two by the Baltimore and Ohio, reaching West 156th street, New York, about half-past twelve. The Hotel Commodore will be the New York headquarters of the naval party, and 1,000 of the midshipmen will spend the night there, the others stopping at the Hotel McAlpin. All the sections will leave New York on the return trip from the Pennsylvania station, starting at ten Sunday morning.

The Naval Academy eleven ran riot against Colby on Saturday afternoon, winning by 121 to 0, which is one of the biggest scores ever made by a Navy team. Colby was light and poorly provided with substitutes. In fact, the game was hardly a sporting proposition, and came to a stop again and again while Colby's players recuperated, there being no qualified substitutes on hand. Cook, the only real big man among the visitors, started the game in poor condition, and returned after injuries had put him out, when he was clearly in no condition to play. Moreland retired just at the ending of the game with a dislocated hip.

The midshipmen did their hippodrome scoring in the first half, a total of eighty-eight points, thirty-nine in the first quarter and forty-nine in the second. The visitors did better in the third quarter than at any other time, and held the Navy to one touchdown. Besides, both Stearns and Homer made good runs, of upwards of twenty yards each, and the forward pass worked with a genial gain on two occasions. Clark was decidedly the best ground gainer for the Navy, repeatedly making runs of from twenty-five to forty yards. Benoit also made an excellent showing, as did Waters and Taylor, both plebes.

The Regiment of Midshipmen never appeared in better military form and splendor of dress and equipment than it did on Friday morning when the Prince of Wales arrived. Stretched from the north to the south bounds of Worden Field in a splendid alignment, with a genial sun adding sheen to their arms and distinctness to their blue and handsome uniforms, the command presented a beautiful and faultless martial display. The evolutions were performed with faultless efficiency. The Prince and party were entertained by Superintendent and Mrs. Scales, and the Prince made a neat speech to the midshipmen, the keynote of which was his naval brotherhood to them. The Prince found here a face that was familiar among the marines, and having said that he had met the marine before, the soldier of the sea said: "Yes, I went over the top a few feet from you."

Rear Admiral A. H. Scales, U.S.N., Superintendent of the Naval Academy, and Mrs. Scales received Tuesday afternoon at the Superintendent's quarters. Mrs. Scales was assisted by Mrs. Carpenter, Mrs. Bronson, Mrs. Abbott, Mrs. Theobald, Mrs. Pryor, Mrs. Greenslade and Mrs. Molten. The young ladies helping were Miss Harriet Scales, Miss Isabella Bruce, the Misses Cooper and Miss Stone. Mrs. Abram Moss, who has been visiting with her niece and nephew, Lieut. D. W. Coe, U.S.N., and Mrs. Coe at Norfolk, has returned, accompanied by her husband, who joined her at the week-end.

Capt. William C. MacCrone, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. MacCrone are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Thomas Ward at Walbrook, Baltimore. Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight has been a recent visitor to the home of Judge Thomas Watkins, near Davidsonville, in this county.

Mrs. Arthur Newton Brown, wife of Professor Brown, librarian of the Naval Academy, held her second Thursday reception in November last week at her home on State Circle. Assisting Mrs. Brown were Mrs. Thomas W. Kinkaid, wife of Rear Admiral Kinkaid, and Mrs. Johnson, wife of Captain Johnson, commandant of ships, Naval Academy. Lieut. Comdr. Roy W. Lewis, U.S.N., and Mrs. Lewis are residing for the winter at No. 16 Franklin street. Lieutenant Commander Lewis is on duty in the Department of Electrical Engineering, Naval Academy.

Commodore Theodor Porter, U.S.N., and Mrs. Porter, who have been spending several months in Newport, R.I., have returned to their apartments in Carvel Hall for the winter. The Misses Burrage, daughters of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Guy Burrage, spent the week-end with their uncle and aunt, Rear Admiral and Mrs. A. H. Scales.

On Saturday afternoon, after the Navy-Colby game, Mrs. Porterfield was hostess at a tea at the Ship's Inn at which the guest of honor was Mrs. Lee Pryer, wife of Commander Pryor, U.S.N., and daughter of Rear Admiral Knight. Twelve guests were entertained.

FORT TOTTEN.

Fort Totten, N.Y., Nov. 15, 1919.

The regular bowling party was enjoyed on Thursday evening in the gymnasium, followed by a rabbit at the club. On Friday evening Mrs. C. M. Butler entertained at bridge for Lieut. and Mrs. C. S. Anderson, Miss Estelle Macay, Miss Anita De Saussure, Captain Crain, Mr. Macay and Mr. W. D. Wilson, formerly captain in the Coast Artillery.

On Saturday a trip to West Point by boat was enjoyed by a large number of the post people and their guests. The mine planter Ord left Fort Totten at 7:30 in the morning, arriving at West Point in time for inspection of the cadets. Then followed the football game between Villanova and West Point. Luncheon and dinner were served on board the boat.

Mrs. C. M. Butler had as a week-end guest Misses Estelle Macay and Anita De Saussure. Capt. Don R. Norris, 44th C.A.C. and Miss E. S. Walker were dinner guests of Major and Mrs. F. W. Hunter on Sunday.

NAVAL RESERVE RETIREMENT IN COURT.

Two Officers Take Steps Against Secretary of Navy.

Initial steps to compel the Secretary of the Navy to place on the retired list officers of the Naval Reserve Force physically disabled in the line of duty were taken Nov. 18 when Lieut. Comdr. George A. Barry and Ensign Rodney D. Thompson, both of the U.S.N.R.F., filed petitions in the District Supreme Court at Washington for a writ of mandamus. The court set Dec. 11 as the day when the Secretary of the Navy shall show cause why the writ should not lie against him. The petitions in the case are identical and ask the court to restrain the Secretary from acting under the General Order of Oct. 29, 1919, revoking their appointments and that he be required to place them on the retired list in the retired pay of their grades. This litigation was forecast by the Judge Advocate General of the Navy in an opinion rendered on legality of the order of Oct. 29, in which it was stated that when an officer of the U.S.N.R.F. is found by a board of medical survey to be unfit for further service he shall be placed on inactive duty, and when such action is taken the officer concerned shall be informed in writing of the reason for the revocation of his appointment or discharge or for being placed on inactive duty, as the case may be. The officer shall also be informed when the disability is in line of duty that, pending adjudication of his claim for compensation by the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, he may apply for or be retained for treatment in a naval hospital as a supernumerary patient.

The Judge Advocate General of the Navy submitted a memorandum to the Secretary of the Navy early in November in which it was held that the Secretary's order of Oct. 29 would "result in litigation against the United States which cannot successfully be defended," adding: "I advise that action on this order be delayed in any cases to which it may be applicable until further investigation of its legality." Pointing out that retirement on the ground of physical disability incurred in the line of duty is mandatory in regard to the Regular Navy, the J.A.G. states:

"The laws relating to the retirement of temporary or Reserve officers do not prescribe what system shall be followed in ascertaining the fact that an officer is incapacitated in line of duty. Under the order you have issued this fact is to be ascertained and reported on by a board of medical survey, and the case is not to be referred to a retiring board. Reference to a retiring board is not necessary under the law; the report of a board of medical survey may sufficiently establish the fact necessary for retirement. No matter how the fact is established, when it has once been officially ascertained and made of record in the Navy Department that an officer of the temporary Navy or Reserve Force is disabled in line of duty his right to retirement under the law is fully established."

The J.A.G. then quoted an opinion of the Attorney General to the Secretary of the Navy on Sept. 19, 1910 (28 Op. Atty. Gen. 417, 420), holding that paymaster's clerks in the Navy under former law "should be retired under the provisions of Section 1453, Revised Statutes, which provides for retirement of officers of the Navy for physical disability incident to the Service. The opinion continues:

"The laws relating to officers of the temporary Navy or Naval Reserve Force and Marine Corps Reserve plainly confer upon those officers the same rights of retirement for physical disability in line of duty as are given by law to officers of the permanent Navy and Marine Corps. They have been so construed by the department and this construction has been acted upon in specific cases. When the officers who are deprived of their right to retirement under the above mentioned order institute legal proceedings, as they naturally will, it will become the duty of this office, on the part of the Navy Department and of the Attorney General as counsel for the Government in the courts, to defend the act required by said order. It is my opinion, as above stated, that such action cannot successfully be defended. I also consider that it would be advisable before taking action which the Attorney General will be required to defend in the courts, and which is at least open to grave doubt from a legal standpoint, to obtain an advance opinion of the Attorney General upon the question whether or not such action may legally be taken. In view of the foregoing it is recommended specifically (1) that action under the above mentioned order be delayed pending further consideration of the legal points involved, and (2) that the Attorney General be asked for his opinion as to the legality of the aforesaid order."

Memorandum from Surgeon General.

The Secretary of the Navy had this matter of application for retirement under consideration for months, but two days before issuing the order he had in hand a memorandum from the Surgeon General of the Navy, in which the latter states that "in view of the large number of temporary and Reserve officers who are being surveyed for physical disability rendering them unfit for the Service . . . it would appear desirable to recommend that such officers be disenrolled or their appointment be revoked, as the case may be, with a view to placing them in a status (discharge or resignation) wherein they can apply for compensation under the War Risk Act." After quoting the provisions of the War Risk Act and the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, the Surgeon General of the Navy says: "The right of officers of the Regular Service to retirement for physical disability does not seem to have been touched upon or repealed by the War Risk Act. It is, therefore, considered that the intent of Congress was to provide for all commissioned officers of the Regular Navy and Marine Corps, nurses, and for all enlisted men of the Regular, temporary and Reserve Navy and Marine Corps in the War Risk Act a substitute for previously authorized gratuities or pensions." The Surgeon General recommended that as his bureau was assuming for administrative purposes an intent of Congress his memorandum be referred to the J.A.G. for opinion. He also recommended that "until a definite decision is made as to whether or not officers should be retired or should be placed in a status wherein they can apply for compen-

sation under the War Risk Act, all cases awaiting decision as to retirement be held over for the present."

In connection with this memorandum of Oct. 27 of the Surgeon General a letter written to a member of Congress from his office in the Navy Department on Sept. 29 stated that the policy of the Navy Department was "that all Reserve officers who have been injured in the line of duty, according to interpretation of law, are entitled to appear before the U.S. Naval Retiring Board for further disposition."

Of the more than 32,000 officers of the Naval Reserve who served during the war, it is stated that less than 100 have applied for retirement on the ground of disability incurred in line of duty.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BORN.

BROWN.—Born at Washington, D.C., Nov. 12, 1919, to the wife of Lieut. Col. Thomas W. Brown, U.S.A., a son, grandson of Col. E. T. Brown, U.S.A., and Mrs. Brown, and of Col. L. G. Berry, U.S.A., and Mrs. Berry.

CAMPBELL.—Born at Governors Island, N.Y., Nov. 2, 1919, a son, Bruce Robinson Campbell, jr., to Mrs. Bruce R. Campbell, wife of Captain Campbell, Inf., U.S.A.

CAREY.—Born at Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D.C., Nov. 12, 1919, to the wife of Lieut. Edwin F. Carey, U.S.A., a son, John Audubon Carey.

CARY.—Born at San Francisco, Calif., Nov. 7, 1919, to the wife of Lieut. Robert W. Cary, U.S.N., a son, Robert Webster Cary, 3d.

DOYLE.—Born at Columbia, S.C., Oct. 25, 1919, a daughter, Lillian Catherine Doyle, to the wife of Major Alexander C. Doyle, U.S.A.

EATON.—Born at New York, Nov. 7, 1919, to the wife of Capt. William W. Eaton, C.A.O.R.C., a son, Torrey Wade Eaton, grandson of Commodore W. C. Eaton, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Eaton.

EDGERLY.—Born at San Antonio, Texas, Nov. 11, 1919, to the wife of Capt. John P. Edgerly, U.S.A., a daughter, Enid Frances Edgerly.

KELLER.—Born at New London, Conn., Nov. 16, 1919, to the wife of Lieut. K. Keller, U.S.N., a daughter, Sarah Catherine Keller.

KING.—Born at El Paso, Texas, Nov. 4, 1919, to the wife of Major A. A. King, U.S. Cav., a daughter.

KOESTER.—Born at El Paso, Texas, Nov. 14, 1919, to Lieut. P. William Koester, U.S.A., and Mrs. Koester, a son, William Stanley Koester.

VANDERHOOF.—Born at Asheville, N.C., Nov. 13, 1919, to the wife of Lieut. (j.g.) Arnold H. Vanderhoof, U.S.N., retired, a daughter, Jane Almy Vanderhoof.

WYCHE.—Born at Washington, D.C., Nov. 15, 1919, to the wife of Lieut. Col. I. T. Wyche, Field Art., U.S.A., a daughter, Elizabeth Wyche.

MARRIED.

BRYAN—LITTELL.—At Washington, D.C., Nov. 20, 1919, Comdr. George S. Bryan, U.S.N., and Miss Mary Francis Littell, daughter of Brig. Gen. I. W. Littell, U.S.N.

CONNOR—THAYER.—At Leavenworth, Kas., Nov. 12, 1919, Lieut. Edward H. Connor, 27th U.S. Inf., and Miss Anna Clara Thayer.

EAKER—MORSE.—At Lakewood, N.J., Sept. 30, 1919, Lieut. Arthur T. Eaker, Chem. War. Ser., U.S.A., and Miss Gladys E. Morse.

EMERICH—HERBERT.—At Vallejo, Calif., Oct. 29, 1919, Comdr. Roy Philip Emerich, U.S.N., and Miss Aloha Marie Herbert.

JUNKIN—REA.—At Bryn Mawr, Pa., Nov. 15, 1919, Lieut. Comdr. George B. Junkin, U.S.N., and Miss Ruth Rea.

McKEE—BROWN.—At Brookline, Mass., Oct. 4, 1919, Lieut. Andrew Irwin McKee (C.C.), U.S.N., and Miss Katherine Brown.

SHEPARD—HILBERT.—At San Francisco, Calif., Nov. 8, 1919, Capt. Chester A. Shepard, U.S.A., and Miss Vera Hilbert.

WALDO—TAYLOR.—At Washington, D.C., Oct. 25, 1919, Mr. Frank Waldo and Miss Katherine D. Taylor, daughter of Col. Sydney W. Taylor, U.S.A.

DIED.

AVENT.—Died at Louisville, Ky., Oct. 20, 1919, Ruth Gray Avent, wife of Major Hugh P. Avent, 2d Field Art., U.S.A.

BOICE.—Died at Long Beach, Calif., Nov. 11, 1919, Major Charles H. Boice, Cav., U.S.A., of heart disease.

BISSSELL.—Died at Buffalo, N.Y., Nov. 14, 1919, Major William G. Bissell, Med. Corps, New York Guard.

DE GARMENDIA.—Died at Basle, Switzerland, on Nov. 7, 1919, Corinne B. De Garmendia, widow of Carlos De Garmendia and mother of Mrs. John E. Stephens, wife of the late Brig. Gen. John E. Stephens, U.S.A.

FISHER.—Died at Los Angeles, Calif., Nov. 6, 1919, Mary Adelaide Sewall Fisher, daughter of the late A.A. Surg. Thomas R. Sewall, U.S.A., mother of Capt. H. G. Fisher, U.S.C.G., and of Mrs. Charles A. Wheeler, wife of Capt. Charles A. Wheeler, U.S.C.G., and grandmother of Cadet Henry G. Fisher, U.S.M.A.

HARRIS.—Died Nov. 13, 1919, Mr. William Hamilton Harris, father of Mrs. John M. McDowell, wife of Lieutenant Colonel McDowell, Field Art., U.S.A.

McCARTHY.—Died at Overlook, Catsenovia, N.Y., Oct. 25, 1919, Hon. Dennis McCarthy, son of the late Dennis McCarthy, of Syracuse, N.Y., and father of Capt. Dennis Percy McCarthy.

NORTON.—In memoriam. In loving memory of Capt. John Henry Norton, 47th Inf., U.S.A., who died in France, Nov. 21, 1918. "Duty—Honor—Country." U.S.M.A., 1918.

TUCKER.—Died at Hood River Hospital, Ore., Oct. 31, 1919, Col. William F. Tucker, U.S.A., retired, formerly of the Pay Department.

REVIEW OF NAVY MINE SWEEPING FORCE.

The review of the U.S. Navy's Mine Sweeping Force that operated in European waters, and which arrived in New York harbor on Nov. 19 and 20, will take place on Monday, Nov. 24, in the Hudson river off Ninety-sixth street at ten a.m. Secretary Daniels and Rear Admiral Joseph Strauss, U.S.N., who commanded the force in the hazardous duty of laying and sweeping up the mine fields across the North Sea, will review the force from the flagship U.S.S. Blackhawk. Following the review the Secretary will hold a reception for and tender a buffet luncheon to the officers and their wives on board the U.S.S. Columbia. At one p.m. a luncheon for the men of the force will be tendered at the Hotel Astor by the Knights of Columbus and the Y.M.C.A. The latter organization will conduct sight-seeing trips in the afternoon and theater parties at night. The Secretary and Admiral Strauss will be guests of honor, Monday evening, Nov. 24, at a dinner given by the officers of the force.

The vessels of the Mine Sweeping Force which left Bermuda Nov. 17 for New York are the following: Auk, Black Hawk, Chewink, Cormorant, Curlew, Elder, Falcon, Finch, Flamingo, Grebe, Haraden, Kilty, Kingfisher, Lark, Mallard, Oriole, Osprey, Panther, Penguin, Penobscot, Quail, Rail, Robin, Sanderling, Seagull, Swan, Swallow, Tanager, Turkey, Whippoorwill, Widgeon and

Woodcock. Submarine chasers 37, 40, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 95, 110, 164, 172, 181, 182, 206, 207, 208, 254, 259, 272, 329, 354 and 350. The Thrush left Hampton Roads, Nov. 17, for New York.

THE NAVY.

Additional Navy Gazette appears on pages 367 and 373. We omit this week the list of vessels of the Navy.

CONFIRMATIONS.

NAVY, MARINE CORPS, COAST GUARD.

The Senate on Nov. 19 confirmed all the Navy and Marine Corps nominations of Nov. 8, printed on pages 348-9, our issue of Nov. 15. Also the nominations, in the Coast Guard, of John E. Dorry to be a captain of Engineers, Charles W. Dean and Walter G. Bloom to be third lieutenants of Engineers. At the same time the nomination of Col. Mason M. Patrick as member of the Mississippi River Commission was confirmed.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Orders Issued to Officers Nov. 18, 1919.

Capt. (M.C.) G. A. Lung to duty in attendance upon a course of instruction, Naval War College, Newport, R.I.

Comdrs. C. S. Keller to navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.; T. A. Thomson to duty course of instruction, Naval War College, Newport; F. N. Eklund to U.S.S. Chauncey.

Lieut. Comdrs.: J. F. McClain to U.S.S. Roper; F. T. Berry to U.S.S. Breese; R. C. Williams to navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.; J. W. Gates to duty as aid and flag secretary on staff of Admiral Hugh Rodman, Comdr-in-Chief, U.S. Pacific Fleet.

Lieuts.: A. A. Hooper to conn. Co. U.S.S. Tennessee and on board when commd.; G. T. Howard to U.S.S. Abbott; H. W. Graf to U.S.S. Swaney as exec. off.; H. A. Seiler to U.S.S. Tarbell; J. P. Dix to U.S.S. R-25; B. B. Lanier to U.S.S. Kentucky; J. H. Chadwick to U.S.S. Edwards; G. T. Jarvis to U.S.S. Maumee as navigator; F. A. Smith to U.S.S. Florida.

Lieut. (M.C.) R. W. Hutchinson to U.S.S. Comfort.

Lieut. (D.C.) C. S. Weigester to Naval Dispensary, Washington.

Lieut. (C.C.) A. Bhedsoe to Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla.

Lieuts. (S.C.) R. B. Deming to duty as disbursing and accounting officer, Key West, Fla.; F. C. Dunham to duty as supply off., Eagle Boats, Portsmouth, N.H.

Lieuts. (j.g.) R. O. Waldron to U.S.S. New Jersey.

Lieut. (j.g.) (M.C.) F. E. Hypes to Marine Barracks, Paris Island, S.C.

Ensigns E. M. Peterson to U.S.S. Neptune; J. J. McCann to U.S.S. Ingram; J. T. Moran to U.S.S. McKean; H. W. Thorne and A. A. Howell to U.S.S. Schley.

Machs.: H. C. Senate to duty U.S. Naval Station, Olongapo, P.I.; J. Hamester to duty Naval Sta., Olongapo, P.I.

Chief Pay Clerk W. C. Wood to duty at Fleet Supply Base, South Brooklyn, N.Y.

Carp. G. E. Munna to 4th Nav. Dist.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

NOV. 14—Major E. M. Reno to 2d Brig., D.R.

Major R. L. Shepard, 1st Lieut. A. L. W. Gordon and F. B. Geotige to 1st Brig., Haiti.

NOV. 15—Capt. R. C. Swink to M.D., Amer. Leg., Peking, China.

First Lieut. G. B. Newman to Bureau of Construction and Repair, Navy Dept.

Second Lieut. F. F. Zissa to M.B., Key West, Fla., upon arrival U.S.

Second Lieut. J. F. McVey to M.B., Portsmouth, N.H.

Second Lieut. L. H. Garrison to Hqrs., Marine Corps.

Following officers to Hqrs., Marine Corps, upon arrival in U.S.: Capts. J. P. Smith, R. G. Anderson, Pay Clerks B. H. Wolever, J. T. Armstrong.

Following officers to M.B., Charleston, S.C., upon arrival in U.S.: Capts. C. M. Krause, F. B. Wilbur, 1st Lieut. R. B. Jeffrey, L. B. West, R. A. Cobban, D. R. Fowle, B. Coldeway, F. C. Bielush, R. B. Hinkle and G. Ochlonero, and 2d Lieuts. M. C. Carpenter, W. J. Stamper and H. V. Cartmell.

NOV. 17—Capt. A. Kingston detail as assistant paymaster revoked.

First Lieut. J. P. Brown to Mar. Det., Amer. Leg., Peking, China.

Second Lieut. H. Paul to M.B., Parris Island, S.C.

Pay Clerk C. A. Voss to M.B., Quantico, Va.

Capt. W. C. Byrd and T. P. Cheatham detached 2d Brig., D.R., to U.S.

Capt. J. J. Burks, E. R. Brecher and 1st Lieut. R. H. Pepper detached 1st Brig., Haiti, to U.S.

NOV. 18—Lieut. Col. H. Matthews, A.Q.M., to Depot of Supplies, Charleston, S.C.

NOV. 19—Capt. B. A. Bone to M.B., San Diego, Calif.

Capt. J. A. Nelms to Mar. Det., Amer. Leg., Peking, China.

Second Lieut. W. H. Ford to Naval Hosp., Fort Lyon, Colo., for treatment.

NOV. 20—Major F. C. McConnell to Hqrs., M.C., upon arrival in U.S.

Capt. T. T. Taylor to M.B., New York, N.Y.

First Lieut. J. H. Eason to M.B., Norfolk, Va., for discharge.

Q.M. Clerk J. T. Baugh to Depot of Supplies, Charleston.

COAST GUARD GAZETTE.

NOV. 20—Third Lieut. of Engrs. L. B. Olsen to Florida Coast Patrol; 1st Lieut. E. H. Smith to Seneca; Capt. of Engrs. A. F. Patterson to New York Division.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

Rear Admiral Joseph Strauss, U.S.N., has been detached from command of the Mine Force of the Atlantic Fleet, and has been assigned to duty in Washington as a member of the General Board.

The office of District Supervisor N.O.T.S., 3d Naval District, at 45 Broadway, N.Y., was discontinued Nov. 15, and unfinished business transferred to the commandant of the 3d Naval District.

PERSONALS.

(Contributions to this column are always welcome.)

Capt. Douglas E. Dismukes, U.S.N., the new commanding officer of the Naval Training Station, arrived at Newport, R.I., Nov. 12.

Mrs. Sillman, wife of Col. R. H. Sillman, U.S.A., who is with the A.E.F. in Siberia, has taken an apartment at the Cairo, Wash., for the winter.

Rear Admiral Philip Andrews, U.S.N., commanding the U.S. Navy force in the Adriatic, arrived at Venice, Nov. 15, on board the cruiser Pittsburgh, to spend a few days in Venice.

Lieut. Col. Charles E. Schwartz, Inf., U.S.A., who has been in command of Camp Mills, L.I., has been relieved and has been sent to a Government hospital in Virginia for medical treatment. Capt. R. H. Jacob, Inf., U.S.A., has been placed in command at the camp.

Lieut. Col. B. F. Castle, Air Service (captain, Inf.), resigned from the Service Oct. 25, 1919, to become associated with the Irving National Bank of New York. Lieutenant Colonel Castle has recently been on duty as assistant military attaché in Paris. He will travel in northern Europe before returning to the United States.

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A son, John Audubon Carey, was born to Lieut. Edwin F. Carey, U.S.A., and Mrs. Carey at Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D.C.

A daughter, Enid Frances Edgerly, was born to Capt. John P. Edgerly, U.S.A., and Mrs. Edgerly at San Antonio, Texas, on Nov. 11, 1919.

A daughter, Jane Almy Vanderhoof, was born to Lieut. (j.g.) Arnold H. Vanderhoof, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Vanderhoof at Asheville, N.C., on Nov. 13, 1919.

Capt. Bruce R. Campbell, U.S.A., and Mrs. Campbell announce the birth of a son, Bruce Robinson Campbell, Jr., at Governors Island, N.Y., on Sunday, Nov. 2, 1919.

Comdr. William Bailey Fogarty, U.S.N., and Mrs. Fogarty have given up their house on Green street in San Francisco and taken a house at 1112 Anja street for the winter.

Col. H. J. Gallagher, U.S.A., who has just returned from fifteen months' duty with the A.E.F. in Siberia, has joined Mrs. and Miss Gallagher, who have been guests of Capt. and Mrs. A. E. Watson at the Boston Navy Yard. Colonel Gallagher has been assigned to duty in Boston and has taken an apartment at the Hotel Buckminster.

Rear Admirals James H. Glennon and Charles F. Hughes, and Capt. R. R. Belknap, U.S.N., the latter commanding the U.S.S. Delaware, escorted a number of officers of H.M.S. Renown and H.M.S. Constance at a theater party in New York city on Nov. 15. The performance was arranged for the foreign officers through the Stage Women's War Relief.

Comdr. William B. Fogarty, U.S.N., and Mrs. Fogarty entertained at dinner on Nov. 8, at their home in San Francisco, in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Cyrus W. Cole, U.S.N., and for Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Norman Kirk, Mr. and Mrs. Louis de Laveaga Celiase, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Truslow, Mrs. Warfield M. Lewis and Col. Sam Frank Bottoms.

Major Carl Clifton Krueger, 82d Field Art., Fort Bliss, Texas, has resigned from the Service and with Mrs. Krueger left El Paso for their new home in San Antonio, Texas, where they have taken an apartment for the winter at 311 Richmond avenue. Mrs. Krueger was the former Miss Patricia Robinson, of El Paso. Major Krueger has become actively interested in the San Antonio Machine and Supply Company.

Miss Berenice Fiske entertained at dinner, at the Victory Grill, Columbus, Ga., on Nov. 12, for Miss Sarah Marshall, of Augusta, Ga., the guest of Major and Mrs. Thomas F. Taylor. The guests were Col. and Mrs. George F. Baltzell, Major and Mrs. Taylor, Major and Mrs. Fiske, the Misses Alden and Kathryn Fleming, Elizabeth Nuttman, Lucy Kent Chappell and Lieutenant Colonel Alexander J. Macnab, Welton H. Walker, John A. McDermott, Major Charles B. Lyman and Capt. James B. Golden and Francis F. Heraty. The party later attended the hop at Haley's Hall.

During the trip of the U.S.S. George Washington to New York with King Albert of Belgium and party on board the King on Sept. 24 conferred honors on Rear Admiral A. T. Long, Capt. E. McCauley, Jr., and Comdr. F. M. Perkins, U.S.N., executive officer of the George Washington. Admiral Long received the decoration of the Grand Officer of the Order of Leopold, Captain McCauley received the decoration of Officer of the Order of Leopold, and Commander Perkins received the decoration of Officer of the Order of the Crown. The ceremony took place just before lunch on the deck outside of the King's suite, in the presence of the Queen, Prince Leopold and other members of the royal party. King Albert on Sept. 26 summoned the heads of the departments of the ship's personnel and conferred upon them the following decorations: Lieut. Comdr. H. O. Roesch, U.S.N., the engineering officer; Lieut. Comdr. John A. Byrne, U.S.N., the supply officer, and Lieut. Comdr. Charles H. Zearfoss, U.S.N.R.F., the navigating officer, were made officers of the Order of Leopold II. Lieut. Gray G. Holladay, U.S.N.R.F., senior medical officer, Lieut. Waldrip C. Edwards, U.S.N.R.F., and Capt. George C. DeNeale, U.S.M.C., were made chevaliers of the Order of Leopold.

Major A. A. King, U.S. Cav., and Mrs. King announce the birth of a daughter on Nov. 4, 1919, at El Paso, Texas.

Mrs. Gilbert R. Cook and son are at the Ralston Hotel, Columbus, Ga., while Colonel Cook is stationed at Camp Benning, Ga.

A daughter, Lillian Catherine Doyle, was born to Major Alexander C. Doyle, U.S.A., and Mrs. Doyle at Columbia, S.C., on Oct. 25, 1919.

Miss Josephine McClellan has returned from Europe and is with her father, Brig. Gen. John McClellan, at 2750 Fourth street, San Diego, Calif.

Lieut. Comdr. G. J. McMullin, Med. Corps, U.S.N., and Mrs. McMullin and small daughter have arrived at Vallejo, Calif., having motored up from San Pedro.

A daughter, Elizabeth Wyche, was born to Lieut. Col. I. T. Wyche, Field Art., U.S.A., and Mrs. Wyche at Columbia Hospital, Washington, D.C., on Nov. 15, 1919.

A son, Robert Webster Cary, 3d, was born to Mrs. Robert Webster Cary, wife of Lieut. R. W. Cary, U.S.N., on Nov. 7, 1919, at Mount Zion Hospital, San Francisco.

Major W. R. Schmidt, U.S.A., and Mrs. Schmidt have returned to Boston, Mass., after spending a week at West Point as the guests of Capt. J. N. Peale, U.S.A., and Mrs. Peale.

Lieut. Comdr. B. F. Tilley, U.S.N., and Mrs. Tilley are visiting the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Buchanan, at their home, 102 South Vassar Square, Atlantic City, N.J.

Major and Mrs. Bert E. Cooper arrived in New Orleans, La., Nov. 11 and their new address is No. 1817 General Pershing street. Major Cooper is with the Army Supply Base.

Mrs. Earl Shipp, wife of Commander Shipp, U.S.N., has left the St. Francis Hospital, San Francisco, where she was operated on for appendicitis, and will leave soon for Coronado Beach, to join her husband.

Lieut. Col. Thomas W. Brown, U.S.A., and Mrs. Brown announce the birth of a son at Washington, D.C., Nov. 12, 1919, grandson of Col. E. T. Brown, U.S.A., and Mrs. Brown and of Col. L. G. Berry, U.S.A., and Mrs. Berry.

Upon the completion of an extensive wedding journey, Col. E. G. Peyton, U.S.A., and Mrs. Peyton are now at home at Camp Pike, Little Rock, Ark. Colonel Peyton reported to the commanding general of the camp for assignment to the 18th Infantry. He is at present in command of the 3d Division.

Capt. R. W. Grow, U.S.A., returned from Germany on the last trip of the Pocahontas. He was met by Mrs. Grow. After spending a week in New York and Washington they left for Fort Bliss by way of Chattanooga, where Mrs. Grow's parents live. Captain Grow is assigned to the 8th Cavalry.

Lieut. Col. Charles E. Schwartz, U.S.A., who has been in command at Camp Mills, Long Island, N.Y., for several months, has been relieved on account of illness by Capt. R. H. Jacobs, U.S.A., who took over the command on Nov. 12. Colonel Schwartz is in the base hospital at Mitchell Field suffering from a nervous breakdown.

Col. L. L. Durfee, U.S.A., has been dangerously ill with pneumonia at Camp Grant, Ill., but friends will be glad to learn that the latest reports are that he is now out of danger and is slowly improving. Mrs. Durfee, who was with him, has returned to Zanesville, Ohio, and hopes to have the Colonel at home soon to recuperate.

Col. L. E. Goodier, U.S.A., and Mrs. Goodier have as guests at their home in Brookline, Mass., Lieut. Col. L. E. Goodier, Jr., Air Ser., U.S.A.; Lieut. Comdr. Alfred Toulon, U.S.N.; Mrs. Toulon and children; and Major W. R. Schmidt, U.S.A., and Mrs. Schmidt. Mrs. Toulon and Mrs. Schmidt are daughters of Col. and Mrs. Goodier.

Capt. Robert H. Fitzhugh, the last surviving member of the staff of Gen. Robert E. Lee, Confederate Army, died in Lexington, Ky., at the age of eighty-eight, on Nov. 17, according to a dispatch to the New York Sun. Captain Lee was captured twice by Northern forces during the first two years of the Civil War. He remained on General Lee's staff until the surrender of the Southern leader at Appomattox.

The ninety-fourth annual reception and ball of the Old Guard Veteran Battalion of New York, 229 West Fifty-first street, will be held in the grand ballroom of the Hotel Commodore, Forty-second street and Lexington avenue, on Friday evening, Jan. 9, 1920. Major Edward Havemeyer Snyder, commanding the Old Guard, plans to make this year's function, which will be known as a "Victory Ball," one of the best that the Old Guard has ever held. The Old Guard's adjutant, Capt. William A. Damer, is in charge of the issuance of invitations and distribution of tickets.

Miss Mary Jordan, contralto, whose voice has received much favorable comment from the musical critics, is to give a recital at Aeolian Hall, New York city, on Nov. 28, the evening before the Army and Navy game. Lieut. Gen. and Mrs. Robert L. Bullard have a box for the occasion, and many other officers of the Eastern Department and Governors Island expect to attend. Miss Jordan in private life is Mrs. Cresson, having recently married Lieut. Comdr. Charles C. Cresson, J.A., U.S.A., son of Col. Charles C. Cresson, of the 1st Cavalry. Col. and Mrs. Cresson are living at 500 West End avenue, New York city.

Major Gen. John A. Lejeune, U.S.M.C., was a visitor at the U.S. Naval Training Station at Great Lakes, Ill., on Nov. 13, his visit having been for the purpose of seeing those marines who were in the 2d Division who were wounded overseas, and who are now in the hospital at Great Lakes. General Lejeune was a guest of Rear Admiral Frederick B. Bassett, U.S.N., commanding the station, a classmate of his. After leaving Great Lakes the General went to Fort Sheridan to visit soldiers who were in the 2d Division. Before going to Great Lakes he attended the reunion of the division in Chicago, which took place on Nov. 10 and 11.

Russell W. Stovel, formerly Lieutenant colonel of Engineers, U.S.A., who served in France as chief of the Terminal Facilities Division of the Army Transport Service, has been appointed a consulting engineer of Westinghouse, Church, Kerr and Company, of New York city, and will devote his time to the company's electrical and mechanical work. He entered the Army Oct. 6, 1917; arrived in France in November; and on Aug. 22, 1918, was assigned as electrical and mechanical engineer in charge of the Pier Utilities Branch, Army Transport Service. His grasp of problems involved made possible the discharge of one hundred thousand tons a day. In September, 1918, he was designated chief of the Terminal Facilities Division, having charge of all dock, wharf and warehouse structures, etc.



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Mrs. William T. MacMillan and children have joined Lieutenant Colonel MacMillan, U.S.A., in Washington, where he is on duty with the Personnel Branch, General Staff. They have taken a house at 1820 Corcoran street.

The memories of Capt. John Ericsson, the famous inventor, who devised the historic U.S.S. Monitor, which vessel had such a world-wide influence on naval construction as a result of her fight with the Confederate ram Merrimac, and of Cornelius H. Delamater, who collaborated with Captain Ericsson in the construction of the Monitor and in the development of marine engineering and architecture, are to be honored in New York city on Dec. 3, when patriotic, historical and civic societies are to meet in the Engineering Societies building, New York city, for the purpose of commemorating the eightieth anniversary of Captain Ericsson's work and the thirtieth anniversary of his death and that of Mr. Delamater. Tablets are to be affixed to mark several places connected with the lives of these well-known men.

Wedding of Miss Littell and Comdr. Bryan.

Miss Mary Frances Littell, daughter of Brig. Gen. I. W. Littell, U.S.A., and Mrs. Littell, was married in Washington, D.C., Nov. 20, 1919, to Comdr. George S. Bryan, U.S.N. The marriage took place in the chapel at Soldiers' Home and was followed by a reception in the quarters of the bride's parents. Bishop Charles H. Brent officiated and the bride was given away by her father and attended by her sister, Mrs. William C. Owens. Comdr. William A. Angwin, U.S.N., was best man. The ushers were Comdr. C. A. Dunn, Comdr. N. H. Wright, Lieut. Comdr. William C. Owens and Lieut. Comdr. C. J. Moore. The wedding was a simple affair owing to the mourning in the bride's family. Comdr. and Mrs. Bryan have taken an apartment at No. 1627 16th street.

CONSTRUCTION DIVISION, U.S. ARMY.

The Construction Division of the U.S. Army is under command of Brig. Gen. R. C. Marshall, Jr., whose headquarters are in Washington. The officers of the utilities section of the division set up by G.O. No. 115, 1919, and their assignments on Nov. 17 are as follows:

Col. C. D. Hartman, Q.M.C., Washington, Chief Utilities Officer.
Lieut. Col. Bowers Davis, Inf., Camp Travis, Texas.
Majors G. W. Armitage, Q.M.C., New York; E. W. Briggs, Q.M.C., Camp Jackson, S.C.; G. A. Christensen, Q.M.C., Camp Holabird, Md.; E. V. Dunstan, Q.M.C., Camp Custer, Mich.; H. E. Eastwood, F.A., Camp Lewis, Wash.; E. M. George, Inf., Camp Lee, Va.; J. A. Gilman, Engrs., Jeffersonville, Ind.; H. L. Green, Q.M.C., Brooklyn (N.Y.) Army Supply Base; G. F. Heustis, Q.M.C., Camp Humphreys, Va.; F. C. Henke, Q.M.C., Camp Meade, Md.; R. W. Johnson, Q.M.C., Camp Dodge, Iowa.

Majors H. A. Kleugel, Q.M.C., Walter Reed Hospital, D.C.; P. H. Mallory, Q.M.C., Camp Dix, N.J.; M. A. McFadden, Q.M.C., San Antonio, Texas; H. F. Porter, Q.M.C., Camp Taylor, Ky.; W. J. Rider, Q.M.C., Camp Knox, Ky.; W. B. Richards, Q.M.C., Camp Eustis, Va.; R. E. Scott, Q.M.C., Camp McClellan, Ala.; W. A. Swallow, Q.M.C., Camp Sherman, Ohio; L. G. Thom, Q.M.C., Norfolk (Va.) Army Supply Base; K. J. Thompson, Q.M.C., Camp Mills, N.Y.; I. J. Wharton, Q.M.C., Charleston (S.C.) Port of Embarkation.

Capt. R. C. Allen, Q.M.C., Boston Army Supply Base; J. L. Alverson, Q.M.C., Army Reserve Depot, Columbus, Ohio; R. S. Armstrong, Q.M.C., Sam Houston, Texas; H. Bennett, Jr., Q.M.C., Camp Funston, Kas.; R. A. Blair, Q.M.C., General Hospital No. 21, Denver, Colo.; W. E. Brown, Q.M.C., Camp Devens, Mass.; A. J. Brandon, Q.M.C., Camp Shelby, Miss.; R. M. Bramlitt, Q.M.C., Camp Gordon, Ga.; F. H. Booth, Q.M.C., Fort Jay, N.Y.; R. P. Boykin, Q.M.C., General Hospital No. 19, Otten, N.C.; C. B. Burch, Q.M.C., New Orleans (La.) Supply Base.

Capt. W. M. Cooley, Cav., Camp Pike, Va.; C. C. Converse, Q.M.C., Fort Sill, Okla.; W. S. Dole, Q.M.C., Camp Beauregard, La.; D. S. Dunn, Q.M.C., Camp Merritt, N.J.; A. F. Enquist, Q.M.C., General Hospital No. 2, Fort McHenry, Md.; A. S. Fairbanks, Q.M.C., Ellington Field, La.; C. L. Gamble, Q.M.C., Camp Bowie, Texas; B. M. Hall, Q.M.C., Camp Bragg, N.C.; H. B. Huston, Q.M.C., Camp Benning, Ga.; H. Kohlwe, Q.M.C., Camp Kearny, Calif.

Capt. R. F. Kimble, Q.M.C., New Cumberland; L. H. Moss, Q.M.C., Camp Grant, Ill.; H. B. Nurse, Q.M.C., Schoenady (N.Y.) Army Res. Depot; C. W. Older, Q.M.C., Philadelphia.

(Continued on next page.)

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(Continued from preceding page.)

delphia; A. B. Proctor, Q.M.C., General Hospital No. 3, Rahway, N.J.; L. S. Small, Q.M.C., General Hospital No. 28, Fort Sheridan, Ill.; E. K. Sheble, Q.M.C., Fort McIntosh, Texas; G. H. Steele, Q.M.C., General Hospital No. 6, Fort McPherson, Ga.; Albert Tate, F.A., Camp Upton, N.Y.
First Lieut. E. S. Barker, Inf., Newark (N.J.) Port Terminal; S. L. Dorsey, Q.M.C., Camp Johnston, Fla.; S. W. Hulse, Q.M.C., Fort Myer, Va.; E. E. Laramy, Q.M.C., Camp Normoyle, Texas; L. L. Simpson, Q.M.C., Camp Wadsworth, S.C.; L. G. Snyder, F.A., General Hospital No. 31, Carlisle, Pa.; G. W. West, Q.M.C., Camp Stanley, Texas.
Second Lieut. C. B. Massey, Q.M.C., General Hospital No. 8, Otisville, N.Y.

Bids will shortly be requested upon the following construction work: 9,000 feet of macadam road at Army reserve depot, Columbus, Ohio; transmission line, Charleston, W. Va.; quarters at General Hospital No. 19, Azalea, N.C.; and General Hospital No. 21, Denver, Colo., with roads, walks and sewers; extension to dirigible hangar, Langley Field, Va.; construction of a new hangar at Brooks Field, Texas; steel frame 125 feet by 270 feet.

Recently contract was made with Smith, Houser and McIsaac for construction of hangars and utilities, seacoast defense station, Staten Island, New York, for \$519,000.

PLATTSBURG BARRACKS.

Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., Nov. 18, 1919.

The 3d Battalion of the 63d U.S. Infantry, under command of Major L. S. Hobbs, went to Rouses Point to meet the Prince of Wales. The regimental band of the 63d Infantry from headquarters was present and added much to the occasion. The band will remain on the post until Nov. 28. Thursday afternoon there was a competitive drill. Marching to the music of the band the 3d Battalion appeared on the parade ground in fine shape. Lieut. Col. T. E. Darby, post surgeon; Lieutenant Fields, post adjutant, and Dr. Clark, of the Red Cross, acted as judges. The loving cup went to Company M, Lieutenant Plank commanding. Then came the contest for the best trained squad. That of Company M was declared the best. Each man of the squad received a fine Waterman fountain pen. The event closed with a battalion drill. Saturday night there was a dance in the Enlisted Men's Service Club, formerly the Red Cross building. Music was furnished by the 63d Infantry band. On Sunday afternoon a fine concert was given in the Enlisted Men's Service Club by the 63d Infantry band. Mrs. Gos played several pieces on the piano and they were well received.

On Monday evening an informal box was given in the new Officers' Club, the building formerly occupied by the Red Cross nurses. It was most attractively decorated with evergreens and Japanese lanterns. A large wood fire added to the scene.
Lieutenant Lyon is the post athletic officer and is busy getting the basketball five into shape and hopes to win all challenges for the coming season. Mrs. Lyon is with her husband. The officers and their families at the Barracks this winter are Major L. S. Hobbs, the commanding officer, and Mrs. Hobbs; Lieut. Col. T. E. Darby, post surgeon, his wife and two small daughters; Capt. and Mrs. Avery, Captain Witcher, Lieut. and Mrs. Dawkins and small daughter, Lieut. and Mrs. Fields, Lieut. and Mrs. Plank, Lieut. and Mrs. Clarkson.

Lieut. Col. T. E. Darby's address before the thirteenth annual meeting of the 4th District branch of the Medical Society of the State of New York on the subject of "Military Training of the Medical Officers" on Nov. 14 was heard by a large and enthusiastic audience at the City Hall.
Mrs. Jack Bartholf, after a two weeks' visit with relatives in Plattsburg, has joined her husband, now stationed at Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky. Dr. and Mrs. Clark, of the Red Cross, have quarters on the post.

SAN DIEGO AND CAMP KEARNY.

San Diego, Calif., Nov. 6, 1919.

Capt. and Mrs. G. Truman Swasey, U.S.N., entertained with a dinner on board the U.S.S. Badger on Thursday in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Warwick C. Symondson, who have recently come to this city to spend the winter. Covers were laid for ten. Capt. Arthur H. Doig, U.S.A., and his bride are at the U. S. Grant Hotel on a honeymoon trip from Washington, D.C., where their marriage occurred recently. This is Captain Doig's home city. They expect to remain here for several weeks.

Mrs. Frank Berrien, wife of Captain Berrien, chief of staff to Rear Admiral H. A. Wiley, is recovering from a serious illness of several weeks. Capt. and Mrs. Berrien are making their home in Coronado. Capt. Milton Davis, U.S.N., was host at a tea on board the U.S.S. Ward on Friday for Lieut. and Mesdames E. E. Scranton, McCormick and Bates, Mrs. William P. Field, of Havana, Cuba; Mrs. Guy Brown, Miss Scranton, Miss Idabelle Price, Miss Beatrice Russell, Miss Ladye Brown and Judge Edgar A. Luce.

Lieut. B. W. Atkinson, U.S.M.C., has arrived here for duty as aid to Brig. Gen. Joseph H. Pendleton, commander of the Advanced Base Force of marines.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Uriel Sibley, U.S.N., retired, leave soon for a visit of several months with relatives and friends in the East. They will be accompanied by their niece, Miss Alice Sebree, who has been with them at their Coronado home for three months.

Mrs. Marguerite Michel Smith, wife of Lieutenant ("Hard-boiled") Smith, has been granted a divorce from her husband, who is now imprisoned at Fort Jay, N.Y., under a sentence

of eighteen months for extreme cruelty to subordinates while in service at Camp Kearny and overseas. Mrs. Smith was a San Diego woman and the two met while the officer was stationed here.

Rear Admiral H. A. Wiley and staff and the captain and officers of the U.S.S. Birmingham were hosts at a Halloween tea on board last Friday. The Birmingham was elaborately decorated for the occasion. Mrs. Evans, wife of Capt. F. T. Evans, and Mrs. I. H. Mayfield, wife of the assistant chief of staff, assisted the officers in the receiving line.

Lieut. Comdr. Don M. Stewart, last U.S.N., has been elected a member of the Common Council of this city. He was formerly city treasurer before entering the naval service, where he was on transport duty for about eighteen months.

The crew of the U.S.S. Birmingham entertained with a ball at the U. S. Grant Hotel last evening, nearly 1,200 people being in attendance. Rear Admiral H. A. Wiley and his staff and the officers of the ship were present, with their ladies. The ball room had been decorated with scores of American and signal flags, and a number of cozy corners had been arranged with grouping of palms, potted fernery and cut flowers. This was the first ball to be given by the men of any of the ships of the new Pacific Fleet.

San Diego, Calif., Nov. 13, 1919.

The U.S.S. New Mexico, Captain Willard, the flagship of Admiral Hugh Rodman, entered this port Monday morning, remaining until today. This was the first time a vessel of the class of the New Mexico had come inside, but it now having been demonstrated that the first-class battleships can enter and leave with absolute ease and safety, it has been announced that all of that class attached to the Pacific Fleet will soon be here together. Major L. J. Wilde and other city officials made a call on Admiral Rodman soon after the New Mexico anchored.

Major Gen. and Mrs. Joseph E. Kuhn have been guests of honor at several social gatherings this week. Mr. and Mrs. Melville Klaber and Mrs. H. M. Kutchin being among the hosts at dinners. General Kuhn is still in command at Camp Kearny. In honor of Mrs. Joseph H. Pendleton, wife of Brigadier General Pendleton, U.S.M.C., Mrs. William Kettner, wife of Congressman Kettner, of this district, was hostess Thursday at an informal luncheon at the Palace Grill.

Lieut. Comdr. Roscoe Martin, U.S.N., who has been stationed at Honolulu for three years, is in this city on leave and is visiting his mother, Mrs. E. L. Kern.

Armistice day was observed here as a general holiday, and was featured by a military and civic parade in the morning, with Major Gen. Joseph E. Kuhn as grand marshal. All the military and naval units in and around San Diego were represented in the line. Commemorative exercises were held in the afternoon at Balboa Park, when golden scrolls were given to the families of local men who died in the Service during the World War. Gen. and Mrs. Kuhn went in the afternoon to Los Angeles, where they were to lead the grand march at a brilliant supper-dance at the Alexandria Hotel.

A supper party was given Sunday by Mrs. Ernest E. Scranton, wife of Lieutenant Commander Scranton, U.S.N., and Mrs. A. H. Sweet for the officers attached to the fleet of torpedoblast destroyers now in port here. These included Captain Davis, Captain Berry, Lieutenants Bend, Settle and Horton, and Paymaster Eustis. Rear Admiral Henry A. Wiley, Capt. Frank Berrien, Capt. Taylor Evans and Capt. Wade Workman were among the guests at a quail dinner given Tuesday by Congressman and Mrs. William Kettner at their home.

A large party of Army officers, headed by Major Gen. Joseph E. Kuhn, were guests of a local committee on a duck hunting trip to Sweetwater Dam today. Lieut. Al Adams, Air Service, U.S.A., arrived at the U.S. Grant Hotel last night from Honolulu, accompanied by Mrs. Adams. Major C. J. Smiser, U.S.A., is also at the Grant, registering from Washington, D.C. Comdr. John H. Towers, U.S.N., who commanded the trans-Atlantic flight of the NC seaplane squadron and is now commander of the Pacific Fleet aircraft detachments base here, addressed the members of the University Club at their luncheon on Thursday.

PORT ETHAN ALLEN.

Port Ethan Allen, Vt., Nov. 17, 1919.

Major Herman and his bride returned to the post Nov. 6 after spending their honeymoon in Washington. Fort Myer, Va., and New York. Captain Cole, Lieutenant Russell and Chaplain Head gave a very enjoyable supper and dance in their honor on the evening of their returning.

In the evening of Armistice Day a number of the officers and ladies of the garrison attended the dinner-dance at the Vermont Hotel, Burlington. Among them were Capt. and Mrs. Daly, Miss McMorran, Captain Abbott, Lieutenants Odell, Rausch, Moale and Drayer. Miss Ghirardelli, who is visiting Mrs. Trigg, reserved one of the largest tables and had as her guests Capt. and Mrs. Hurlburt, Mrs. Trigg, Mrs. Greene, Miss Miller and Miss Holmes, of St. Albans, Colonel Comly, Captain Cole, Captains Jacobs, Lieutenants Russell and Ernest. Captain Jacobs gave a tea on Thursday for the entire garrison. Mrs. Miller and Mrs. Trigg assisted. On Sunday Major and Mrs. Greene entertained with a buffet supper in honor of Miss Ghirardelli, other guests being Mrs. Trigg, Mrs. Miller, Capt. and Mrs. Hurlburt, Colonel Comly, Captain Cole, Captain Jacobs and Lieutenant Ernest.

Captain Trigg is away on thirty days' leave visiting his father and mother in Kansas City. During his absence Mrs. Trigg will remain at the post. Major and Mrs. Appleton have joined the regiment and are comfortably located in quarters No. 80-E. Chaplain Head will leave the post Nov. 20 for Missouri, where he will be married Dec. 4.

Mrs. Comly, who has been with her son, Col. George Comly, for two months, will soon leave, accompanied by her son. They will spend Thanksgiving Day with the Colonel's brother in Tuxedo, N.Y. After the Army and Navy game Mrs. Comly will go to Cleveland to spend Christmas with her daughter. Since coming to the post, Mrs. Comly has made many friends who will regret her departure.

The machine-gun troop, under Captain Daly, was in a parade at Essex Junction on Armistice Day. The post football team, under direction of Captain Cole, played the Fort Banks team at Fort Banks last Sunday. The score was 42-0, in favor of the post team. Next Saturday the team will go to Newport, R.I., to play the Navy team at that place.

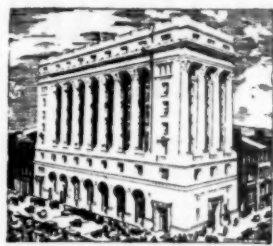
NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., Nov. 11, 1919.

Surg. and Mrs. James G. Omelvena had a dinner at the Country Club on Saturday evening, preceding the regular dance, for Commodore and Mrs. Harry Phelps and Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Curtis B. Munger, U.S.N. A party of four at dinner at the club included Misses Hortense Hodges, Mary Niemeyer and Lieutenants Habry, Elnit and Day, U.S.N. Mrs. Richard Barry, wife of Lieutenant Commander Barry, who has been spending several days here, has returned to New York. Capt. and Mrs. William D. Brotherton and children are guests at the Fairfax Hotel. Mrs. Harold Stark, of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., is the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Jett McCormick, Stockley Gardens. Commander Stark is attached to the U.S.S. North Dakota, which is commanded by Captain Brotherton.

Lieut. and Mrs. William M. Snelling and little daughter will spend the winter at Virginia Beach, where they will be joined this week by Mrs. Snelling's brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Littleton Waller Tazewell, and two children, who have been making their home in Baltimore. Miss Helen Whitehurst, who has been the guest of her cousins, Comdr. and Mrs. Rufus King, Annapolis, will return this week to her home, Colonial Avenue. Mrs. Edwin G. Kintner, of Balboa Heights, Panama, who is the guest of her mother, Mrs. Susan Grice, Portsmouth, was guest of honor at a card party given by her sister-in-law, Mrs. Joseph Grice, Friday. The guests included Mrs. Kintner, Mesdames Julian Miller, Heber Cassell, T. J. Tignor, R. M. Watt, W. N. Flournoy, Norman Bell, Franklin Gill, Stribling Marshall, George McMorris, Beverly

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Cobb, Misses Anne and Winifred Watts, Anna Cohn, Grace Williams, Jane Neely and Eliza Stout.

Mrs. H. A. Hutchins and Miss Daisy Hutchins have returned to their home in Portsmouth from New York, where they attended the marriage of Mrs. Hutchins's son, Lieut. Arthur Hutchins, U.S.A., and Miss Barbara Kerley, Med. Dir. and Mrs. L. W. Sprattling, who have been spending a month on their plantation in Alabama, have returned to their home in the Naval Hospital Park, accompanied by Miss Margaret Sprattling. Lieut. Frederick A. Olsen has reported for duty on the South Carolina. The Italian battleship Conti di Cavour sailed from the Roads early Saturday morning for the Azores on her return trip to Italy.

Mr. Hunter Brown, of Pensacola, Fla., has arrived to be for several days the guest of his brother-in-law and sister, Major and Mrs. Henry Newman Manney, jr., Marine Barracks. Mr. and Mrs. Edward T. Wilson, of New York, who are guests at the Monticello Hotel, had a dinner Friday for Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. John F. Marshall, jr., Comdr. and Mrs. Leonard Sargent and Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Taylor.

Mrs. Holland Smith had a card party at Marine Barracks on Friday for Mrs. J. F. S. Norris, who will leave soon to join Major Norris at Guam, where he is stationed. Mrs. Holland's guests were Mesdames Norris, H. N. Manney, jr., E. A. M. Henderson, Harry Schmidt, Thomas Brown and Samuel A. Miliken.

Mrs. Philip Taliaferro and little daughter, of Fort Monroe, are for a few days guests of Mrs. Taliaferro's mother, Mrs. J. D. McCarrick, Raleigh avenue. Lieut. and Mrs. Howard Hartley are guests of Mrs. H. S. Clark at her home in Richmond, Va. The wardrobe officers of the U.S.S. North Dakota had a dinner on board Sunday evening for Mrs. Carroll Whidbee, Powell, Misses Mary Land, Catherine Wales, Marjorie Brown and Louise Green, Lieut. Comdr. A. S. Dyant, M. C. Robertson and W. B. Jupp, Lieut. W. M. Wynne, J. D. Murray, jr., F. B. Hillhouse, E. F. Mullaly, W. H. Wood, H. W. Fitch, J. H. Day and H. P. Cook, U.S.N., and Lieut. F. J. Tenesare, U.S.M.C.

Mrs. Charles C. Ross had a luncheon yesterday for Mrs. George M. Todd, of New York, who is the guest of Mrs. Ross's mother, Mrs. James G. Simmons, Raleigh avenue. Covers were laid for Mesdames Todd, Simmons, F. V. Sherman, E. H. Tennent, H. A. Saunders and Nimmo Old. Mrs. F. V. Sherman, who has been the guest of Dental Sur. and Mrs. E. H. Tennent in the Weyanoke, leaves for her home in Richmond to-day and will sail shortly for China to join her husband, Lieutenant Commander Sherman. Many friends regret the departure of Capt. and Mrs. Hutchins from this station, as the Captain has been transferred to Washington as assistant to the Chief of Naval Operations.

FORT PORTER.

Fort Porter, N.Y., Nov. 15, 1919.

Again Fort Porter is an Infantry post, the 22d Infantry arriving Nov. 1. There are only two companies, but it is good to see the drills and hear the calls once more. The few sick men that were left have been transferred to other hospitals and the nurses are scattered all over the country.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. J. E. Bastion leave Sunday evening for Louisville, Ky. Colonel Bastion will be stationed at Camp Taylor; Mrs. Bastion for the present will occupy a small furnished apartment in the city.

Last week a farewell dance was given by the nurses and officers in honor of Col. and Mrs. Bastion, who presented the popular couple with a handsome silver standard and vase, filled with an armful of fragrant La France roses. The Jewish Welfare League also gave a handsome good-bye party to the departing unit at the synagogue on Delaware avenue. This league from first to last has been untiring in its thoughtful kindness and boundless generosity to the patients at Fort Porter. Col. Raymond Metcalf, M.C., of Washington, has been in Buffalo for the last ten days on professional business. Col. and Mrs. Metcalf were stationed at Fort Porter some years and left a host of friends in Buffalo.

Mrs. Jackson, wife of Col. Harold Jackson, was in the city on Friday en route to join Colonel Jackson at Camp Grant, Ill. Col. and Mrs. J. A. Moore have given up their apartment and gone West. Both the Colonel and Mrs. Moore were very popular.

The farewell edition of the Fort Porter Reporter was a delightful edition, and Lieut. Frank Stockwell and his able assistants deserve high praise. The paper was in book form, with pictures of Surgeon General Ireland and of officers connected with the hospital. Lieutenant Stockwell is a cartoonist of unusual talent.

The many friends of Capt. and Mrs. John Roller are delighted to have them remain in Buffalo again this winter.

Buffalo citizens are justly proud of their two fine regiments of state troops—the 65th and the 74th. Colonels Sedway and Hubbell and others interested have been untiring in sustaining the military prestige of these regiments. The officers of the 74th and 65th have always been most hospitable and courteous to the garrison at Fort Porter. An exhibition of the most powerful searchlights in the world was recently made at the 65th Armory.

WASHINGTON BARRACKS.

Washington Barrack, D.C., Nov. 15, 1919.

Col. and Mrs. Sanford H. Wadhams are entertaining at their house guest for a few weeks Mrs. Clive Vincent, of Farrington, Conn. Lieut. Col. William G. Bliss and Mrs. Bliss, who were residents on this post for months when Lieutenant Colonel Bliss was stationed here with an Engineer regiment, are expected to return to the United States from Europe the last of this month. Mrs. Bliss, who was Miss Saxton of Washington, came to this reservation as a bride a few years ago. She joined Lieutenant Colonel Bliss in July last at Tours, France, and visited at Paris her father-in-law, Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, and his family. Col. and Mrs. Bliss were stopping in England for some weeks before sailing for the homeland, during this month.

Mrs. E. C. Atkins, mother of the wife of Col. Sanford H. Wadhams, is now convalescent, sitting up in the sun parlors a portion of each day. Gen. John J. Pershing spent the morning of Armistice Day with the wounded and sick soldiers at Walter Reed General Hospital, General Pershing has leased from

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Mrs. Corbin the spacious home of the late Lieut. Gen. Henry C. Corbin and Mrs. Corbin at Chevy Chase, D.C., where he makes his home.

The Service Club entertained informally at a hop on Thursday evening, and many guests were present. Major William C. Boss and Mrs. Boss acted as chaperones. A similar entertainment was enjoyed the next evening.

Col. Douglas Settle and Mrs. Settle, who have many friends on this post, are interested in the marriage of Colonel Settle's niece, Miss Mary Settle Boyd, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Boyd, to Mr. Clement C. Brown, of North Carolina, which will be solemnized at the residence of the bride, 3411 Woodley road, N.W., Colonel Settle, who was a welcome visitor on this post this week, has been ordered to his home to await retirement. With Mrs. Settle and Miss Pauline Settle he expects to start for San Diego next week.

THE PRESIDIO.

The Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., Nov. 11, 1919.

Mrs. William H. Brooks and her daughter, Mrs. John West, left Sunday for Washington to visit Colonel Brooks, who is ill in Walter Reed Hospital. Mrs. J. M. Wheat, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Wheat, U.S.A., has come to San Francisco for the winter to be near her son, Stanley, who is attending a military school here in preparation for his West Point examination. Major and Mrs. Alden Trotter, recently stationed at Fort Winfield Scott, were hosts last evening at an informal dancing party at their quarters. They are giving a series of these affairs, entertaining many friends each evening.

Col. and Mrs. Guy Carleton and Miss Nellie Carleton, who were in San Francisco several years ago, have returned to the garrison and have taken quarters 235, East Terrace. Colonel Carleton is stationed here as department inspector. Every J. B. McDonald held her first afternoon at home at Alcatraz on Monday, welcoming a small group of guests from the city. Mrs. McDonald was assisted by Mrs. W. L. Butler. Monday will be Mrs. McDonald's regular day at home. Mrs. Gordon McPherson, daughter of Col. and Mrs. McDonald, and her little son are visiting at Alcatraz now, and Mr. McPherson, who is in business in Manila, is expected in the spring.

Mrs. Sue Merriman entertained with bridge and tea last Tuesday in honor of Mrs. Charles Hawkins, of Hodiater. Her guests were Mesdames W. K. Wright, J. B. McDonald, Henry Dichtmann, Wallace McNamara, John Gardner, Guy Edie, Dudley Warfield, Max Graham, Paul Jones, Hunter Liggett, Benjamin Alvord, C. K. Wing, Harry Fonda, Kenneth Davis, Wiley Conway, Alice Brown, C. A. Cabaniss, W. K. Jones, Hubert Law, N. Warner, Harry Blasland, T. Von Schrader, Homer Slaughter, Joseph Clarke, F. L. Wells, Ignatius Border, Richard Norton, Harry Cavenaugh, Miss Augusta Ames and Miss Loughborough.

Mrs. W. K. Wright gave a little luncheon and bridge party at the Cecil Hotel in honor of Mrs. Hawkins on Thursday. Mrs. Wright will probably remain at the Cecil through the winter, as Colonel Wright's station at Camp Kearny is rather indefinite. Mrs. Herman Hall, wife of Colonel Hall, is at the Stewart Hotel in the city for a few days before going to their new station, Camp Lewis.

Among the families waiting at the post for transportation are Capt. and Mrs. B. L. Flanagan, C.A.C.; Majors and Mrs. Rufus H. Hagood, Jr., M.C.; Capt. Fritz Von Schrader and his mother, Mrs. Frederick Von Schrader, widow of Col. F. Von Schrader, retired. Mrs. Robert Rose, widow of Major Robert Rose, is at present with Mrs. Sue Merriman. Major Rose died on Nov. 5, 1919, at Los Gatos, Calif.

The Ladies' Club has been organized in the garrison and many plans are being made to keep the women together. Every Thursday tea and cakes will be served by an appointed hostess. Mrs. Julian R. Bernheim will be the first hostess. Miss Clementine Edie entertained six of her friends at a dancing party at the Officers' Club last Saturday night.

Comdr. and Mrs. W. B. Fogarty entertained at dinner on Saturday in honor of Capt. Cyrus W. Cole, U.S.N., who has recently come to California on naval recruiting duty and Mrs. Cole. Mrs. Fogarty was Miss Lloyd Frier, daughter of Col. and Mrs. James H. Frier. Her guests were Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Norman Kirk, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Truslow, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Cebrian, Mrs. Warfield M. Lewis and Col. S. F. Bottoms. Mrs. Robert Reed has taken quarters at the bachelor building.

CAMP DODGE.

Camp Dodge, Iowa, Nov. 15, 1919.

Six hundred men from Siberia arrived here from the Presidio of San Francisco on Monday. Most of the men originally came from Chicago, and their return on the eve of the first anniversary of the signing of the armistice was heralded with great joy by their relatives and friends, who met them as they arrived in their home city.

Col. Rush S. Wells, commanding the Demobilization Group, has been confined to the sick bed for a week. Major G. M. Davies is at present in charge of the Demobilization Group.

Major John G. Burr, F.A., 4th Division, made a trip to Gary, Ind., on Tuesday, en route to Syracuse, N.Y., where he will spend a short leave. Capt. George A. Hunt, on duty with the Demobilization Group, attended the first annual reunion of the 2d Division Association, in Chicago, Nov. 11 and 12. Captain Hunt was on duty with the 23d Infantry for eleven months in France, and has since contributed several short articles to the traditions of the regiment, and at the reunion he was particularly interested in the publicity work of the association. Captain Hunt responded in his turn, according to the program of the meeting, with several short humorous war stories.

The first issue of Ivy Leaves, the new periodical of the 4th Division, has been extremely well received throughout the camp. The magazine is edited by Lieut. Col. H. W. Stiness.

FORT SNEELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., Nov. 15, 1919.

Capt. and Mrs. J. E. Gilliland were hosts on Friday evening for the bridge club. Honors were won by Mrs. A. K. Kupfer and Capt. Wayne Clark. Mrs. Jeanette Clark Smith and son, Wayne Clark Smith, of Columbia, S.C., are guests of Capt. Wayne Clark, Inf., brother of Mrs. Smith.

Col. and Mrs. C. H. Clark, of Columbia, S.C., will arrive shortly to spend the holidays with their son and daughter, Capt. Wayne Clark and Mrs. J. C. Smith. Mrs. Jeanette C. Smith is entertaining this evening at supper for Major and Mrs. Fox, recently arrived on the post from Minneapolis, and Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Kincaid, of St. Paul. Mrs. Kincaid and Mrs. Smith were classmates at Kemper Hall, Wisconsin. Brig. Gen. J. Logan, of Pittsburgh, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. W. L. Price, of Chester, Pa., and Col. Joseph Thompson, of

Beaver Falls, Wis., who have been guests of Mr. and Mrs. James B. Sutherland, of Minneapolis, while attending the American Legion Convention, will leave this evening for their homes.

Cards have been received in the garrison and in the Twin Cities announcing the engagement of Miss Wildith Lucile Martin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George N. Martin, of St. Louis, Mo., to Capt. Kenneth Mason Moore, C.E., Camp Dodge, Iowa. Captain Moore is the son of the late Major and Mrs. James T. Moore, for many years stationed at this garrison with the 3d Infantry. Mrs. Moore was Mae Mason, daughter of the late Col. and Mrs. E. C. Mason. Mrs. Moore and her brother, Col. Charles H. Mason, Gen. Staff, were stationed here with the first officers' training camp. Mrs. Moore is now living at West Point, N.Y.

Mrs. J. C. Smith and her brother, Capt. Wayne Clark, Inf., will entertain informally Thanksgiving Day for Capt. and Mrs. Parker and Lieutenant Gilbert, of the post. Mrs. Fitzhugh Lee, wife of Colonel Lee, of Fort Leavenworth, and son, Loren Fletcher Cole, are spending several weeks at the Plaza, Minneapolis.

CHICAGO REUNION OF 2D DIVISION ASSOCIATION.

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 13, 1919.

The first annual reunion of the 2d Division Association was held in Chicago, Nov. 11 and 12, at the La Salle Hotel, with an attendance of more than 500 members from all parts of the country. Major Gen. John A. Lejeune, U.S.M.C., who commanded the 2d Division in France and Germany, presided at all the meetings, and between assemblies shook hands with hundreds who served under him and for him in the Marine Brigade and in the 9th and 23d Infantry regiments of the Regular Army.

Arrangements for the convention were in the hands of Secretary Hoppin and Assistant Secretary Sharpe, with the hearty co-operation of the Chicago association members. Beginning with a buffet luncheon at eleven o'clock—commemorating the time of the signing of the armistice a year ago—the members congregated in the large convention rooms of the hotel, where friendships were revived and acquaintances refreshed. The main business meeting had a large attendance. The following were elected to head the association for another term of office: President, Major Gen. John A. Lejeune, U.S.M.C.; secretary, Major G. Beckman Hoppin, formerly with 23d Inf.; assistant secretary, Capt. James Sharpe, Jr., formerly with 23d Inf.

Major Slayton, formerly division judge advocate, presented the cordial invitation of the mayor and council of Atlanta, Ga., for the assembly of the next reunion of the association in that city, which was accepted. With the change of the date of annual meetings from Nov. 11 to June 6—in commemoration of the early engagements of the division near Chateau-Thierry, it was decided that the next reunion would be held in Atlanta, Ga., June 6, 1920.

In order to make more effective three of the objects of the association, namely, the perpetuation of the memory of the officers and soldiers who distinguished themselves by their services with the 2d Division, the commemoration of the deeds of valiant comrades who made the supreme sacrifice, and the distribution of sketches concerning the romantic, historical achievements of the 2d Division, special resolutions were adopted at the meeting. The division history and program of publicity were discussed, and matters relative to the erection of fitting monuments in memory of the dead were considered. In the evening everybody went to the Colonial Theater to see "The Velvet Lady," and there were many informal after-theater parties running late into the night.

An elaborate program had been arranged for the second day. In the afternoon the veteran soldiers had the opportunity of telling their favorite jokes and war stories. Among those who contributed to the stock of 2d Division yarns were Colonel Arnold, Major Slayton, Captain Hunt, Shorty Burns and many others. After a formal dinner in the evening General Lejeune introduced Rear Admiral Bassett, commandant at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station; Governor Lowden, of Illinois; also the president of the Marine Corps League of Chicago, and a colonel recently in command of the Army camp at Brest.

All soldiers and marines, ex-soldiers and ex-marines, who were with the 2d Division in France or Germany are eligible for membership in the 2d Division Association, and information concerning the organization may be obtained by correspondence with the temporary headquarters, which is at present established at 512 Fifth avenue, New York city.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Calif., Nov. 12, 1919.

Mrs. R. V. Lowe and Mrs. C. J. Clebourne have returned from a short stay at the St. Helene Sanitarium. Lieut. Joseph Moody has returned to this coast after service in France and has reported here for duty. Mrs. J. W. McClaskey returned last week from a three months' visit to her sister, Mrs. Alfred Hampson, in Portland. Major McClaskey, U.S.M.C., will be returned to inactive status Nov. 15. They will continue to make their home in Vallejo.

Mrs. Thomas W. Watson gave a pretty card party last week, four tables enjoying the game, with about a dozen joining later for tea. Mrs. E. Adair's card party last Saturday was one of the largest of the week. It was given for her sister, Miss Merritt, who is her house guest for a lengthy visit, and for Miss Ryan, who recently arrived from her home in Wyoming to spend the winter with Mrs. C. C. Riner. There were seven tables and the prizes were won by Miss Leovy, Mesdames Cheatham, Johnson, Vanderkloft, Riner, Lowe and Curtis.

Comdr. Bryson Bruce has arrived here from Washington, D.C., for duty in the machinery division, relieving Comdr. R. V. Lowe, who has taken over the duties of Lieut. Comdr. Edward W. McIntyre, recently detached and gone to his Eastern home. Lieut. Comdr. George McMillan has reported for duty from the New Mexico.

Capt. and Mrs. Marcus Miller left Friday for their San Diego home, to the general regret of everyone on the station. They came here shortly after war was declared, the Captain, a retired officer, to command the training camp and later for board duty.

Mrs. C. C. Riner gave a card party yesterday for her house guest, Miss Ryan, of Wyoming, here for the winter. There were four tables and the prizes were won by Mesdames McCormack, Johnson, Vanderkloft and White. Capt. and Mrs. Hugo W. Osterhaus are entertaining Comdr. and Mrs. Miles. To-night they are giving a dinner for Rear Admiral Shoemaker, Comdr. and Mrs. Miles, Dr. Hippler, Comdr. and Mrs. McCormack and a few others, in honor of the birthday anniversary of Captain Osterhaus.

Miss Leovy is visiting her sister, Mrs. Wardell, in Vallejo. Lieut. and Mrs. U. S. Grant, who have been in the Yosemite for a month's honeymoon, have returned to Montecito. Mrs. Grant was Miss Mary Leslie, of Santa Barbara. Major and Mrs. Mark Gerstle and Miss Louise Gerstle leave next week for New York and Boston. In the spring they will probably go abroad.

Comdr. and Mrs. William B. Fogarty gave a handsome dinner at their San Francisco home Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. Cyrus W. Cole. Others present: Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Norman Kirk, Messrs. and Mesdames Louis Cebrian, Howard Truslow, Mrs. Warfield M. Lewis and Col. Samuel F. Bottoms.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Hamilton Bryan, who were married in Paris last July, are expected to return to America in January and are to come to San Francisco in the spring for a visit to the former's relatives. Mrs. Elizabeth McCudden has left for the East to spend the winter with her daughter, Mrs. S. F. Heim, at Annapolis.

Comdr. and Mrs. E. C. White are giving a dinner to-night for Major and Mrs. C. C. Riner, Miss Ryan, Miss Merritt and Mrs. Sney and Coleman. Capt. Herman O. Stickney yesterday relieved Capt. Tempin M. Potts, who retired as senior member of the west coast navy board of inspection and survey.

The destroyer Hamilton was placed in commission last week, commanded by Comdr. R. G. Conan, attached to this yard several years ago. She is to leave to join the Pacific Fleet within a week. The collier Batus has arrived for an overhauling. Lieut. and Mrs. William Wright and children have arrived from Newport News and are visiting Mr. and Mrs. James O'Brien, in Vallejo. Capt. Cyrus W. Cole has reported as re-

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By day, week or month.

J. A. WILLSON, Resident Manager

recruiting inspector for the Western Division, with headquarters in San Francisco. He takes over the duties performed by Comdr. Miles C. Gorgas during the war.

The destroyers Hazelwood and Lambertson are due here tomorrow from San Pedro for docking and repair work. As soon as these are finished they will be followed by the Crosby and Walker, now in southern waters. The tender Alert recently arrived here from Pearl Harbor, where she served as mother ship for submarines, and has sailed for San Diego. The destroyer Claxton sailed a few days ago for San Pedro. Repairs were rushed on her following the accident in which she crashed into the ferry slip while endeavoring to make a landing. The old destroyer Farragut, stricken from the list of the Navy some time ago, has been brought here and plans are being completed for removing her engines, which are to be placed in the new auto ferryboat of the Six Minute Ferry Company, successor to the association of Mare Island employees.

Mare Island officials expect soon to be able to start machinery jobs on the Montana. The New York Navy Yard is building two sister ships of the Montana and has ordered the steel for that vessel forwarded to this yard. The destroyer Renshaw is to sail Saturday for San Diego.

Many employees of Mare Island, veterans of the World War, yesterday participated in the Welcome Home Celebration with which Vallejo celebrated Armistice Day. There was a parade, headed by eight companies of marines and sailors and the yard bands, and several hundred veterans, some in the overseas uniforms, others in civilian clothes, were in line, as well as fraternal organizations, floats and decorated automobiles. Hon. Samuel Shortridge of San Francisco was the speaker of the day, and addresses were also made by Capt. E. L. Beach, Mayor James A. Coney and Superior Judge W. T. O'Donnell of Solano County. A barbecue and sports were the features in the afternoon, with dancing in Vallejo's three largest halls in the evening. Vaudeville talent was furnished by San Francisco theaters. Many of the men on ships now here participated in the affair.

PUGET SOUND.

Puget Sound Navy Yard, Wash., Nov. 11, 1919.

Capt. Harry A. Field, U.S.N., and Mrs. Field held their usual monthly reception on Friday evening for officers and their families at the commandant's quarters. Preceding the reception Captain Field and Mrs. Field entertained at dinner for Misses Anna Adams, Eleanor Fritch and Julia Field, all of Seattle; Ensign F. Rorschach, Jr., R. D. Baker and V. T. Blakelie, all of U.S.S. New York.

The U.S.S. Wyoming Amusement Association gave a masquerade dance at the Red Circle Club, Charleston, on Wednesday evening. Prizes were given for the best masquerade costumes. Music was furnished by the navy yard orchestra.

Lieut. Comdr. (M.C.) and Mrs. Frank H. Haigler entertained at a dinner party at their apartments at the Kitsap Inn on Friday in compliment to Mr. Adolph Nue and Mrs. Nue, of Portland, and Mrs. S. L. Holliday, of Livingston, Mont. Other guests included Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. F. T. Chew, Lieut. and Mrs. W. D. Snyder, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Daniel Hunt, Lieut. Comdr. S. D. Hart, Comdr. and Mrs. C. C. Grieve and Comdr. and Mrs. Spencer.

The officers of the 6th Division of the Pacific Fleet gave another very enjoyable dance at the Red Circle Club, Charleston, on Thursday evening. The American orchestra furnished the music.

Chief Petty Officer J. White arrived at the navy yard last week to take the position in the machinery division, relieving Lieut. Comdr. O. W. Fowler, retired, who was detached from active duty last Wednesday.

A lively football game was played in the navy yard last Saturday between a team from the U.S.S. New York and one from the U.S.S. Wyoming, with a score of 6 to 6.

Comdr. R. R. Richardson, M.C., U.S.S. Texas, was detached from duty Tuesday and expects to join his family in San Diego in a few days.

Chief Petty Officer A. C. Schroeder and Mrs. Schroeder left last Wednesday for Alameda, Calif., where they will reside. Mr. Schroeder was retired after twenty years' service in the navy. For three years he has been in the commissary department of the Puget Sound Navy Yard.

Capt. and Mrs. Ivan C. Wettengel were guests of Mrs. C. W. Lea and Mrs. Lea, of Seattle, last Saturday and Sunday.

The junior officers of the U.S.S. New York were hosts at a dance given on board the New York last Saturday evening. The decorations were suggestive of Hallowe'en. The music was furnished by the American orchestra.

Mrs. Haigler, wife of Lieut. Comdr. F. H. Haigler, M.C., entertained at an informal tea on Tuesday at her apartment at the Kitsap Inn, in compliment to her grandmother, Mrs. S. L. Holliday, of Livingston, Mont.

Preceding the dance given at the Red Circle Club in Charleston by the officers of the 6th Division on Thursday evening, Lieut. Comdr. F. T. Chew, U.S.N., U.S.S. Arkansas, and Mrs. Chew entertained at dinner on board the U.S.S. Arkansas.

A Hallowe'en masquerade party, given at Fort Worden by the officers and ladies of that post, was a novel success that was enjoyed by officers and ladies from the various posts of the district, including Forts Flagler, Casey and Ward.

FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Nov. 3, 1919.

Mrs. S. B. Pearson, wife of Colonel Pearson, on Monday entertained a party at luncheon at Camp Normoyle. The guests included Major and Mrs. O. W. Ellis, Lieut. and Mrs. W. S. Elliott, Lieut. and Mrs. John Riggs, Miss Julia Williams and Lieut. Col. Carl S. Seals.

The wedding of Major Albert Feiss, U.S.A., and Mrs. Electo F. Therrian was solemnized Monday evening by Capt. Lee Owens, senior chaplain, 2d Division, at his residence, 117 Jackson street. Major Feiss is assistant quartermaster of the 2d Division, with his office at Camp Travis.

The 35th Infantry, now at Camp Travis, is scheduled to go to Field, circled the field and circled again, mounting higher and higher, assumed pursuit formation and chased imaginary enemy planes among the clouds, dropped into bombing formation and wrought supposititious destruction among the armies of the foe. This was the first review of a whole wing of the Air Service ever held for a commanding general of the Southern Department. Col. W. A. Holbrook, Col. A. E. Saxton, Major R. M. Howell, Major G. W. Foster and Capt. Francis A. Macon, aids to General Dickman, accompanied General Dickman to once to Camp Lewis, Wash., for permanent station.

The Kelly Field air fleet was reviewed by General Dickman yesterday, followed by an elaborate program of exhibition flying. The review was conducted under direction of Col. J. E. Fehé and Lieut. Col. Davenport Johnston. A skiful of airplanes shot bullet-like the length of the review grounds at Kelly Kelly Field.

The debutantes' cotillion given last evening in the ballroom of the St. Anthony Hotel by the "Town Club" was brilliant in all its effects. The event of the evening was the aviation cotillion by Major Edgar Tobin, dancing with Miss Lucy Seeligson, one of the season's debutantes. The Army guests included Major Gen. and Mrs. Joseph T. Dickman and personal staff; Major Gen. John Biddle and personal staff; Major Gen. W. S.

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THE ARMY.

Other Army orders appear on pages 361-3.

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. H. L. ROGERS, Q.M.G.

Col. C. Game, Q.M.C., to Camp Grant, Ill., as camp supply officer, relieving Col. F. H. Adams, Q.M.C., who will proceed to Washington, D.C., for duty. (Nov. 14, War D.)

Lieut. Col. F. H. Lawton, Q.M.C., will report in person to Col. G. F. Downey, Q.M.C., president of the examining board at New York city, for examination for promotion. (Nov. 12, War D.)

Lieut. Col. J. D. Hahn, Q.M.C., to Washington for duty. (Nov. 17, War D.)

Officers of Q.M.C. to duty as follows: Major G. S. Taylor to Camp Pike, Ark., Auxiliary Remount Depot; Major O. Blue to Camp Gordon, Ga.; Capt. F. J. Boatman to Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington. (Nov. 12, War D.)

Officers of Q.M.C. to duty as follows: Major F. J. Dunigan to Philadelphia, Pa.; Capt. J. M. Griffith will report to the Q.M. General, Director of Purchase and Storage, Washington; Capt. E. Kitchen to Washington; 1st Lieut. C. O. May to Camp Holabird, Md., for one month's course of instruction in the M.T.C. Training School, and upon completion to Camp Normoyle, Texas. (Nov. 13, War D.)

Capt. G. Archbold, Q.M.C., to Camp Dodge, Iowa, for duty. (Nov. 17, War D.)

Sergeant 1st Class J. J. Mack, Q.M.C., will be placed upon the retired list at Norfolk, Va., and to home. (Nov. 12, War D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. M. W. IRELAND, S.G.

MEDICAL CORPS.

Officers of M.C. to duty as follows: Col. H. Beeuwkes to Washington, D.C., in the attending surgeon's office; Col. G. M. Ekwurzel to Ayer, Mass., as camp surgeon; Lieut. Col. A. D. Davis to Aberdeen, Md., relieving Col. G. M. Ekwurzel, M.C.; Major C. C. Crum to Washington, Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C., relieving Capt. C. A. Denehy, M.C.; Major H. C. Nebitt to Fort McHenry, Md., General Hospital No. 41; Capt. G. O. Cull to Air Service Flying School, Brooks Field, San Antonio, Texas, with the 8th Balloon Company; Capt. G. A. Denehy to Fox Hills, N.Y., General Hospital No. 41; Capt. W. M. White to San Antonio, Texas, Brooks Field; Capt. L. DeK. Belden to Carlisle, Pa., General Hospital No. 31; 1st Lieut. W. D. Fleming to New York, N.Y., Army Building. (Nov. 12, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to duty as follows: Col. J. B. Clayton to San Francisco for transportation to Honolulu on the transport sailing Jan. 5; Col. H. Beeuwkes will report in person to Gen. J. J. Pershing, U.S.A., at his headquarters, Washington, for duty; Lieut. Col. T. E. Harwood, Jr., to Ayer, Mass., as C.O. of the camp hospital; Lieut. Col. J. J. Reddy to Hoboken, N.J., port of embarkation; Capt. J. W. Duckworth to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.; Capt. G. Day to Little Rock, Ark.; Capt. F. B. Parker (casual) to Washington, Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C.; Capt. L. DeK. Belden to Carlisle, Pa., Army General Hospital No. 31. (Nov. 13, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to duty as follows: Col. J. C. Magee is detailed as inspector-instructor, Sanitary troops, National Guard Divisional District No. 64, and to San Antonio, Texas, and take station; 1st Lieut. H. Weasel, P.S., retired, is detailed for general recruiting duty and to Columbus Barracks, Ohio; Col. B. K. Ashford to Havana, Cuba, for temporary duty in connection with the study of tropical diseases; Col. P. L. Boyer (lieutenant colonel, M.C.) is detailed as inspector-instructor, Sanitary troops, N.G. Divisional District No. 62, and to Des Moines, Iowa, and take station; Lieut. Col. R. B. Hill report by wire to the commanding general, Southern Department; Major S. W. Donaldson to Pig Point, Va.; Col. O. H. Sampson, Q.M.C., to Jeffersonville, Ind.; Capt. C. N. Brown will report in person at East Potomac Park, Washington, with the 63d Infantry; Capt. N. St. G. Vann to Fort McHenry, Md., General Hospital No. 2; 1st Lieut. S. H. Curtis to Washington and report in person to the commanding general, Army Medical School. (Nov. 14, War D.)

The following officers of the Medical Corps to Fort McPherson, Ga., General Hospital No. 6, that post, for duty: Major H. W. Grady and 1st Lieut. C. L. Vanderboget. (Nov. 12, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to duty as follows: Col. J. B. Clayton to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., for investigating the prevalence of malaria and dysentery at that post; Col. D. P. Card from duty at Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, about Dec. 1, 1919, and to West Point, N.Y.; Col. H. E. Mock to Washington to the Surgeon General of the Army; Major E. F. Thode to Fox Hills, N.Y., General Hospital No. 41; Major P. A. Schule to Washington, Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C. (Nov. 17, War D.)

The following officers of the M.C. to Washington, Army Medical School, for duty: Capt. F. F. McGuire and 1st Lieut. J. R. Turner, Jr. (Nov. 17, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to duty as follows: Col. J. A. Clark to San Francisco for transportation to Honolulu on transport about Jan. 5; Major J. J. Madigan to Fort Sheridan, Ill., General Hospital No. 28; Major E. H. Pershing to Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio; Capt. H. J. Herrick, about Nov. 26, to Fort McHenry, Md., General Hospital No. 2; Capt. C. B. Ray to Fort Wayne, Mich. (Nov. 15, War D.)

The resignation by H. E. Auringer, M.C., of his commissions as temporary captain and as first lieutenant (Regular Army) is accepted. (Nov. 13, War D.)

The resignation by 1st Lieut. J. J. Lancer, M.C., of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted. (Nov. 15, War D.)

DENTAL CORPS.

Capt. B. L. Smith, D.C., to Fort Monroe, Va., for duty. (Nov. 14, War D.)

First Lieut. A. L. Alexander, D.C., to Metuchen, N.J., for temporary duty for thirty days and then return to proper station. (Nov. 15, War D.)

First Lieut. F. P. K. Barker, D.C., to Baltimore, Md., Camp Holabird, for duty. (Nov. 15, War D.)

First Lieut. F. T. Bowen, D.C., to San Antonio, Texas, for duty. (Nov. 13, War D.)

VETERINARY CORPS.

The probational appointment in the Veterinary Corps of the Regular Army of Prob. 2d Lieut. H. Z. Homer, assistant veterinarian, is made permanent. (Nov. 17, War D.)

Officers of V.C. to duty as follows: First Lieut. H. F. Schreck to Atlanta, Ga., 5th Division, Camp Gordon; 1st Lieut. R. C. Mathis to Camp Travis, San Antonio, Texas; 2d Lieut. J. L. DeVoyzghal to Atlanta, Ga., 5th Division, Camp Gordon. (Nov. 15, War D.)

SANITARY CORPS.

Capt. W. C. Bonner, S.C., to Fox Hills, N.Y., General Hospital No. 41, for duty. (Nov. 17, War D.)

ENLISTED, MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Master Hosp. Sergt. J. L. Gerlach, Med. Dept., will be placed upon the retired list at U.S.A. General Hospital No.

43, National Soldiers' Home, Va., and proceed home. (Nov. 13, War D.)

Hosp. Sergt. E. C. Elwood, Med. Dept., will be placed upon the retired list at Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., and to home. (Nov. 12, War D.)

Master Hosp. Sergt. J. H. Hickson, Med. Dept., will be placed upon the retired list at the recruit depot, Fort Slocum, N.Y., and to home. (Nov. 12, War D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

COL. F. V. ABBOT, ACTING C. OF E.

Major M. J. Young, C.E., to Washington for duty. (Nov. 17, War D.)

Major C. W. Cochran, C.E., is detailed as assistant professor at University of Alabama, University, Ala. (Nov. 12, War D.)

Major H. Hutchings, Jr., Engrs., to Camp Pike, Ark., for duty with his regiment. (Nov. 14, War D.)

Capt. E. H. Dignowity, Engrs., to San Antonio, Texas, as constructing Q.M. (Nov. 15, War D.)

Officers of Engineers to duty as follows: Col. R. Park is assigned to 5th Engineers and to Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va., for duty with regiment; Lieut. Col. F. S. Skinner to Milwaukee, Wis.; Lieut. Col. J. W. Stewart to Rock Island, Ill.; Capt. H. B. Ely to Washington, D.C.; Capt. B. F. Vandervoort to Nitro, W. Va., and duty as constructing Q.M. for transmission lines. (Nov. 13, War D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. C. C. WILLIAMS, C.O.

Capt. W. P. Hutchinson, O.D., to Buffalo, N.Y., in connection with recruiting. (Nov. 15, War D.)

Lieut. Col. C. E. Partridge, O.D., to Washington for duty. (Nov. 14, War D.)

The acceptance of the resignation by Capt. L. R. Crawford, O.D., U.S.A., of his commission as an officer of the Army, effective Sept. 22, 1919, is announced. (Nov. 14, War D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. G. O. SQUIER, C.S.O.

Capt. E. A. Murphy, Sig. C., is assigned to 30th Artillery Brigade, C.A.C., and to Camp Eustis, Va., for duty. (Nov. 12, War D.)

Capt. H. W. Webb, Sig. C., to Camp Knox, Ky., as camp signal officer, relieving 1st Lieut. T. G. Finan, Sig. C., who is assigned to 6th Field Signal Battalion and to Camp Grant, Ill., for duty. (Nov. 14, War D.)

Capt. A. A. Farmer, Sig. C., is assigned to Co. E, 53d Telegraph Battalion, Signal Corps, and to Schofield Barracks, H.T., for duty. (Oct. 28, H.D.)

AIR SERVICE.

MAJOR GEN. C. T. MENOHER, DIRECTOR AIR SERVICE.

Major J. M. Brooks, A.S., from station in Honolulu, effective on Dec. 15, 1919, and to Fort Kamehameha, H.T., and take station. (Oct. 28, H.T.)

Capt. E. Shields, A.S. (Aero.), to Norfolk, Va., for duty. (Nov. 12, War D.)

Capt. L. W. Felt, A.S., to Ross Field, Arcadia, Calif., for duty. (Nov. 13, War D.)

First Lieut. P. Wainer, A.S., to New Orleans, La., for transportation to Ancon, Panama C.Z., on transport sailing on or about Dec. 15, 1919, for duty as radio officer at France Field. (Nov. 17, War D.)

Second Lieut. G. T. Wise, A.S. (Aero.), to Bolling Field, Blackburg, Va. (Nov. 13, War D.)

Second Lieut. H. A. Stearnes, A.S., to aviation general supply depot, Americas, Ga., for duty. (Nov. 14, War D.)

Sergeant 1st Class H. J. Corcoran, 13th Balloon Co., A.S., will be placed upon the retired list at Arcadia, Calif., and to his home. (Nov. 11, War D.)

CAVALRY.

7TH—First Sergt. J. Adams, Supply Troop, 7th Cav., will be placed upon the retired list at Fort Bliss, Texas, and to his home. (Nov. 13, War D.)

Cavalry, Unassigned.

Col. W. D. Chitty, Cav., to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty as department motor transport officer. (Nov. 14, War D.)

Col. D. Van Voorhis, Cav., is assigned to 16th Cavalry and to Brownsville, Texas, for duty. (Nov. 17, War D.)

The provisional appointment in the Regular Army of 1st Lieut. J. H. Welsh, Cav., is made permanent. (Nov. 15, War D.)

The name of Col. L. C. Scherer, Cav., is placed on the D.O.L. list. (Nov. 13, War D.)

Major H. R. Taylor, Cav., is assigned to 16th Cavalry and to Brownsville, Texas, for duty. (Nov. 14, War D.)

Capt. N. W. Lisle, Cav., is attached to 16th Cavalry and to Brownsville, Texas, for duty. (Nov. 13, War D.)

First Lieut. D. D. Streeter, Cav., is assigned to 13th Cavalry and to Fort Clark, Texas, for duty. (Nov. 12, War D.)

Resignation by Prov. 1st Lieut. J. Sheehan, Cav., of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted. (Nov. 12, War D.)

Resignation by Prov. 1st Lieut. J. K. Gailley, Jr., Cav., of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted upon his arrival in United States. (Nov. 15, War D.)

Resignation by 1st Lieut. L. F. Lawrence, Cav., of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted, to take effect Dec. 1, 1919. (Nov. 17, War D.)

Resignation by Prov. 1st Lieut. C. R. Chase, Cav., as an officer of the Army is accepted. (Nov. 17, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

MAJOR GEN. W. J. SNOW, C.F.A.

Officers of F.A. to duty as follows: Capt. W. D. Musselman is assigned to 83d F.A. and to Camp Knox, Ky.; Capt. A. H. Platt to Camp Taylor, Ky., 6th F.A.; 1st Lieut. C. S. Murphy to aviation repair depot, Speedway, Indianapolis, Ind. (Nov. 14, War D.)

Capt. W. H. Hayes, F.A., is assigned to 79th F.A. and to Camp Funston, Kas. (Nov. 13, War D.)

Second Lieut. J. S. Winn, Jr., F.A., to Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., Field Artillery Basic School, for duty as student officer. (Nov. 13, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY, UNASSIGNED.

Major E. G. De Coen, F.A., is assigned to 81st F.A. and to Camp Knox, Ky., for duty. (Nov. 15, War D.)

The resignation by R. W. Rogers of his commissions as temporary major, Field Artillery, and as first lieutenant, Cav. (Regular Army), is accepted. (Nov. 15, War D.)

Resignation by W. S. T. Halcomb, F.A., of his commissions as temporary major and as captain (Regular Army) is accepted, to take effect Dec. 1, 1919. (Nov. 17, War D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. F. W. COE, C.C.A.

Col. N. Horowitz, C.A.C., unassigned, to Fort Warren, Mass., for duty. (Nov. 13, War D.)

Lieut. Col. R. Donovan, C.A.C., now on leave, is assigned to 39th Artillery Brigade (C.A.C.) and to Camp Jackson, S.C., for duty. (Nov. 15, War D.)

The following officers of the C.A.C. to Aberdeen Proving Ground, Aberdeen, Md., in connection with tests of artillery matériel: Lieut. Col. R. E. Callan and S. Jarman, C.A.C. (Nov. 15, War D.)

Officers of C.A.C. to duty as follows: Col. J. Matson is detailed as professor at Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn.; Lieut. Col. W. R. McCreary to Camp Lewis, Wash.; 31st Artillery Brigade (C.A.C.); Major J. B. Haskell is detailed as assistant professor at Virginia Polytechnic Institute, temporary lieutenant colonel and as captain (Regular Army) is accepted, to take effect Nov. 20, 1919. (Nov. 13, War D.)

Resignation by W. A. Upham, C.A.C., of his commissions as temporary captain and as first lieutenant (Regular Army) is accepted. (Nov. 17, War D.)

Resignation by G. Parker, C.A.C., of his commissions as Anacostia, D.C., for duty. (Nov. 13, War D.)

INFANTRY.

7TH—Major P. H. Carter, 7th Inf., from treatment at Camp Funston, Kas., is attached to 18th Infantry and to Camp Jackson, S.C., for duty. (Nov. 14, War D.)

13TH—First Sergt. G. White, Co. G, 13th Inf., will be placed upon the retired list at Camp Hill Va., and to his home. (Nov. 13, War D.)

THE NEW EBBITT

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ARMY AND NAVY HEADQUARTERS

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Proprietor.

13TH—Cook T. Shine, Co. E, 13th Inf., will be placed upon the retired list at the Port of Embarkation, Hoboken, N.J., and to home. (Nov. 11, War D.)

15TH—First Sergt. W. J. Murray, Machine Gun Co, 15th Inf., will be placed upon the retired list at Fort McDowell, Calif., and proceed home. (Nov. 13, War D.)

22D—First Sergt. W. Walker, 22d Inf., will be placed upon the retired list at Fort Niagara, Buffalo, N.Y., and to home. (Nov. 12, War D.)

36TH—First Sergt. C. E. Micheus, Co. M, 36th Inf., will be placed upon the retired list at Camp Devens, Mass., and proceed home. (Nov. 14, War D.)

Infantry, Unassigned.

Col. A. Hasbrouck, Inf., upon his own application, is retired from active service, to take effect Nov. 30, 1919, after more than forty years' service. (Nov. 13, War D.)

Officers of Infantry to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. J. W. Everington is assigned to 4th Division and to Camp Dodge, Iowa; 1st Lieut. E. E. Valentini from present duty as assistant to the military attaché, Switzerland, and is detailed as assistant to the military attaché, Mexico; 1st Lieut. A. O. Adams is assigned to 18th Infantry and to Camp Taylor, Ky.; 2d Lieut. C. M. Mendenhall, Jr., is assigned to the overseas replacement depot and to Camp Meade, Md. (Nov. 13, War D.)

Infantry officers to duty as follows: Major C. J. Mathew is appointed transportation officer for the 8th Division, R.O. T.C., Minneapolis, Minn., vice Lieut. Col. I. A. Smith, Inf., relieved; Major H. C. Bonnycastle (colonel, Inf.) is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the grade of major in the Q.M.C. and will report to the Q.M. General, Director of Purchase and Storage; Capt. A. B. Stewart is assigned to 4th Infantry and to Camp Pike, Ark.; Capt. C. E. Bennett (lieutenant colonel) is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the grade of captain in the Q.M.C. and to San Francisco for transportation to Honolulu on the first available transport; Capt. R. S. Kimball is assigned to 30th Infantry and to Camp Pike, Ark. (Nov. 12, War D.)

Capt. B. W. Phillips, Inf., will report in person to Brig. Gen. R. E. Noble, M.C., president of an Army retiring board at Washington, for examination. (Nov. 12, War D.)

Prov. 1st Lieut. V. P. Rousseau, Inf., having been found incapacitated for active service on account of physical disability incident thereto, his retirement from active service is announced. (Nov. 12, War D.)

Leave one month, about Nov. 14, 1919, to Lieut. Col. J. W. Everington, Inf. (Nov. 13, War D.)

Officers of Infantry to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. J. E. Green is detailed as professor at Wilberforce University, Ohio; Lieut. Col. G. S. Gillis is detailed as professor at Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio; Capt. O. P. Robinson is assigned to 1st Infantry and to Camp Lewis, Wash.; Capt. E. H. Wagner is assigned to 30th Infantry and to Camp Pike, Ark. (Nov. 13, War D.)

Lieut. Col. H. D. Wise, now on leave at Watertown, N.Y., to General Hospital No. 41 for treatment, and immediate report. (Nov. 14, War D.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

Capt. G. M. Shelton, P.S., retired, will proceed to Sparta, Wis., for duty. (Nov. 13, War D.)

Capt. C. N. Cecil, P.S., retired, to Fort Thomas, Ky., for duty. (Nov. 13, War D.)

Capt. H. Rodgers, P.S., retired, to Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, Mo., for duty as finance officer. (Nov. 14, War D.)

Capt. H. White, P.S., retired, to Fort Wingate, N.M., for duty as finance officer. (Nov. 14, War D.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Lieut. Col. W. S. McBroom, U.S.A., retired, is detailed for general recruiting service at Little Rock, Ark. (Nov. 12, War D.)

Capt. A. F. W. Macmanus, retired, is relieved from further active duty Nov. 25, 1919. (Nov. 12, War D.)

Major A. M. Edwards, retired, is detailed as professor at Long Beach Polytechnic High School, Calif. (Nov. 13, War D.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers to consist of Col. G. F. Downey, J. M. Carson and H. J. Gallagher, Q.M.C.; P. W. Huntington and N. L. McDiarmid, M.C., is appointed to meet at New York city for the purpose of examining officers for promotion. (Nov. 12, War D.)

PROVISIONAL APPOINTMENTS MADE PERMANENT.

Provisional appointments in the Regular Army of the following officers are made permanent: First Lieut. H. J. Rockafeller, Jr., 2d Lieut. W. C. Bymer, J. E. Whitt, W. M. E. Sullivan and H. D. Swindler, Inf.; 1st Lieut. G. D. Wiltshire, Cav.; A. D. Fiske, F.A.; I. B. Snell and J. E. Wharton, Inf.; J. G. Cole, C.A.C.; B. Moore, Inf.; 2d Lieut. E. W. Fibern, Inf. and J. M. Lile, Cav. (Nov. 13, War D.)

The provisional appointments in the Regular Army of the following officers are made permanent: First Lieut. G. E. Kral, Inf.; E. A. O'Hair, F.A.; A. J. Wynne, Cav.; O. E. Marston, F.A.; L. A. Page and F. L. Porter and 2d Lieut. W. D. Powell, Inf.; 1st Lieut. G. X. Cheevers, Cav.; J. B. Conny, G. Davis and J. E. Dahlquist, Inf.; W. T. Cooke, Jr. and J. H. Keatinge, F.A.; H. M. Bardin, Inf.; W. W. Cox, Cav., and 2d Lieut. L. A. Kurtz, Inf. (Nov. 14, War D.)

The provisional appointments in the Regular Army of the following officers are made permanent: First Lieut. W. McK. Dunn and C. W. White, F.A.; H. O. Cushman, R. S. Hevenor, V. L. James, Jr., and M. W. Ocheltree, Inf.; A. L. Warren, F.A.; Capt. A. Durant, F.A.; E. E. Schwen, Inf.; 1st Lieut. K. G. Lamb, Cav.; A. O. Walsh, F.A.; R. T. Johnson, Cav.; R. Orsinger, Inf.; J. M. C. E. L. Cav.; E. H. Randle and G. W. Gering, Inf. (Nov. 14, War D.)

MISCELLANEOUS ORDERS.

Capt. H. J. C. Humphrey to Charleston, S.C., for examination by retiring board. (Nov. 13, War D.)

ARMY G.C.M. CASES.

Lieut. Ralph J. Falk, Inf., was convicted by a G.C.M. at headquarters, District of Paris, A.P.O. 702, A.E.F., France, on June 6, 1919, of having been A.W.O.L. and of having failed to return to his post of duty when ordered to do so. He was sentenced to be dismissed the Service, which the President confirmed. (G.C.M.O. 317, War Dept., Oct. 16, 1919.)

Lieut. Samuel C. Foster, C.E., was brought before a G.C.M. at Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., on Aug. 6, and convicted of having been drunk and disorderly while in uniform and of having broken an arrow. He was sentenced to be dismissed, which the President confirmed. (G.C.M.O. 327, War Dept., Oct. 25, 1919.)

Lieut. John E. Fogarty, Inf., was convicted by a G.C.M. at headquarters, District of Paris, A.P.O. 702, A.E.F., France, on May 10, of having been A.W.O.L. of having broken arrest, and of having given a fraudulent check. He was sentenced to be dismissed and confined at hard labor for two years. The commander-in-chief, A.E.F., approved only so much of the sentence as provided for dismissal, which the President confirmed. (G.C.M.O. 329, War Dept., Oct. 27, 1919.)

Lieut. Lon C. Fleming, 331st Service Battn., Q.M. Corps, was convicted by a G.C.M. at headquarters, Base Section 2, S.O.S., A.E.F., France, on May 26, 1919, of having gambled with enlisted men and of having borrowed money from them. He was sentenced to be dismissed the Service, which the President confirmed. (G.C.M.O. 314, War Dept., Oct. 14, 1919.)

Lieut. Peter F. Burke, Transportation Corps, was convicted by a G.C.M. at Base Section 5, S.O.S., A.E.F., France, on May 29, 1919, of having been drunk and disorderly while in uniform and of another specification, not indicated. He was sentenced to be dismissed the Service, which the President confirmed. (G.C.M.O. 330, War Dept., Oct. 27, 1919.)



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THE NAVY.

Other Navy orders appear on an earlier page.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Orders Issued to Officers Nov. 12, 1919.

Rear Admiral G. H. Burrage to comd. navy yard, Norfolk.
Capt. J. D. Wainwright to course instruction Nav. War
College, Newport, R.I.
Lieut. Comdr. (M.C.) C. J. Holeman to navy yard, Wash-
ington, D.C.

Lieuts.: W. M. Young to machinery div., Nav. Sta., Pearl
Harbor, H.T.; F. O. Winker to navy yard, Philadelphia; H.
C. Weber to off.-in-charge Nav. Recruiting Sta., Chicago, Ill.;
E. J. McCluen to Nav. Tra. Sta., San Francisco.
Lieut. (M.C.) W. S. Leavenworth to Nav. Air Sta., Key
West, Fla.

Lieut. (S.C.) F. C. Dunham to supply off. of Eagle Boats
based at New London, Conn.

Lieut. (j.g.) W. S. Burns to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Kalmia (Tug
23) and in command when commd.

Lieuts. (j.g.): A. J. Laurie continue duty fleet supply
base, South Brooklyn, N.Y.; G. L. Thomas to asst. to dis-
bursing off. 5th Nav. Dist.

Ensigns: C. W. Blodgett to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Kalmia (Tug
23) and on board when commd.; D. L. Walters to U.S.S.
Seattle.

Machs.: J. T. Edwards to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Carrabassett
(Tug 35) and as engr. off. when commd.; S. M. Hanagan to
U.S.S. Chemung as engr. off.

A.P. Clk. G. A. Leathers to duty with supply off. Navy Mine
Depot, Yorktown, Va.

Orders Issued to Officers Nov. 13, 1919.

Capt. A. D. McGillivray to U.S.S. Shawmut.
Comdr.: V. V. Woodward to conn. reconduction ex-German
ships, U.S. Shipping Board, Washington, D.C.; L. D. Causey to
U.S.S. Florida as gunnery officer; E. P. Svors to command
U.S.S. Kearsarge.

Lieut. Comdrs.: H. C. Shaw to Fleet Supply Base, South
Brooklyn, N.Y.; H. T. Bartlett to Naval Air Sta., Pensacola,
Fla.; C. W. Magruder to aid to comd., Navy Yard, New York,
N.Y.; R. H. Wakeman to Naval Academy, Annapolis.

Lieuts.: F. A. Hardisty to U.S.S. Wainwright; R. J. Leutaker
to U.S.S. Naahash; E. D. Jarboe to Naval Academy dev. det.
U.S.S. Texas, to Naval Academy; J. G. Johnson to William
Crump and Sons, Philadelphia, Pa.

Lieuts.: E. C. Middleton to disbursing officer, Naval Sta.,
Tutuila, Samoa; R. W. McReynolds to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Reid
and on board when commissioned; H. L. Phelps to command
U.S.S. N-4; L. L. Stedman to Sub-Div. Three; B. F. Schmidt
to duty under Dist. Communication Sept., 14th Naval Dist.;
G. A. Sharruck to U.S.S. Des Moines as supply officer; D. A.
Spencer to U.S.S. Florida; T. A. Solberg to conn. f.o. U.S.S.
Tennessee and on board when commissioned; R. W. Webb to
U.S.S. North Dakota.

Lieuts., j.g.: A. H. Faber to U.S.S. Proteus; C. W. Baker
to asst. to supply officer, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.; H. R. Jack-
son to U.S.S. Idaho.

Ensigns: H. L. Schwartz to command Sub-Chaser 237; A.
Winslow to R.S. Boston; P. K. Coons to duty as div. sup. off.
U.S.S. Beaver.

Gunnr. T. A. McCann to U.S.S. Buffalo.

Machs.: J. M. Fitzsimmons to U.S.S. Shawmut; C. Wright
to U.S.S. Shawmut.

Ch. Pharm. H. P. Knowles to Naval Hosp., Fort Lyons, Col.

Orders Issued to Officers Nov. 14, 1919.

Lieut. Comdr.: J. R. Mann to U.S.S. New Hampshire as
navigator and temp. additional duty as gunnery officer; N. H.
Geisenhoff to U.S.S. Florida as asst. fire control officer.

Lieuts.: E. D. Walbridge to U.S.S. Calhoun as engr. officer;
J. A. Walsh to Naval Train. Sta., Great Lakes; G. R. Wilcox
to 12th Naval Dist. as asst. to supply and disbursing officer;
H. D. Nuber to U.S.S. Bancroft as div. supply officer; De-
stroyer Dir. 28; A. L. Bishop to U.S.S. Arizona; B. H. Barton
to N.T.S., Hampton Roads, Va.; W. Winslow to U.S.S. Shaw-
mut as navigator; W. P. O. Clark to U.S.S. McKee.

Lieut. j.g.: H. E. Barden to duty U.S.S. L-7.

Ensigns: J. F. Foley to U.S.S. Chauncey; W. R. Burns to
U.S.S. Albatross; W. J. Long to U.S.S. Bath.

Gunnrs.: C. M. Cunnenn to continue duty U.S.S. H-8; O. J.
Hacker to U.S.S. Shawmut.

Machs.: C. B. Owen to Destroyer Flotilla B; J. L. Will to
Destroyer Flotilla B.

Btan. E. Stohan to U.S.S. Potomac.

Pay Clerk A. H. Gerbig to U.S.S. Wilmington.

A.P. Clerks L. T. Griffin to continue duty on board U.S.S.
Shawmut; J. D. Halsey to U.S.S. Wisconsin with supply officer.

The following will revert to their former status of enlisted
men: A.P. Clerk S. D. Barr, Carp. W. W. Bloeks, Gunnr. B. R.
Lapey, Gunnr. C. J. Baking, Btan. A. F. Goodrich, A.P. Clerk
L. J. Jorden, Btan. P. Johnson, Btan. W. L. E. L. McCabe, Gunnr.
J. R. Ross, Gunnr. S. Schelle, A.P. Clerk B. Schloer, Btan.
J. N. Smith.

Ensign J. B. Smith, rev. of temp. appointment as ensign in
the Navy; Lieut. j.g. S. B. Stadler, detached U.S.S. Farragut
to home, acceptance of resignation cancelled.

NAVY UNIFORM CHANGES.

Below we give the complete changes made in the
Navy Uniform Regulations, which were approved by
Secretary of the Navy Daniels on Nov. 13, and which
will be effective for uniforms of all officers on and after
Jan. 1, 1921, except as otherwise noted. The changes
made are also effective for all articles of clothing pur-
chased by officers from Nov. 13, 1919, on. It is un-
derstood that there may still be a modification of the speci-
fications concerning the cap.

The following are the changes, the first complete list
thus far published, as approved by Secretary Daniels:

Navy Department, Nov. 13, 1919.

CHANGES IN UNIFORM REGULATIONS NO. 28.

1. The following changes in uniforms for officers of the
Navy are hereby approved in advance of the publication of a
revised edition of the Uniform Regulations, now under way in
the Bureau of Navigation. The advance approval is given
in order to set at rest all uncertainty concerning the status
of the uniform and to permit officers to procure forthwith
such uniforms as they may need.

2. The changes in uniform herewith authorized will be
effective from this date in respect to all articles of uniform
purchased hereafter. The changes will be effective for all
uniforms worn on and after Jan. 1, 1921, except as otherwise
noted below.

(a) Changes in sleeve markings for officers of the Navy
shall be effective six months after date of this order. But
this paragraph shall not be construed as applying to the
former regulation service coat, to which none of these changes
are intended to apply. The changes directed in Change in
Uniform Regulations, 1913, No. 25, dated Nov. 16, 1918, to
be effective twelve months thereafter need not be prior to
Jan. 1, 1921.

(b) The change providing for distinctive sleeve marking
for officers of the Naval Reserve Force (which change shall
likewise be applicable to the shoulder marks) will be optional
with all officers during their current enrolment. These dis-
tinctive marks will be required of all officers enrolling in the
Naval Reserve Force hereafter.

(c) Overcoats and raincoats of existing pattern may be
worn as long as they are serviceable and presentable.

3. There is no change in the specifications for the frock
coat, service coat, and evening dress coat and waistcoat ex-
cept that they are prescribed for all officers. This paragraph
shall not be construed as in any way effecting G.O. 328, dated
Oct. 10, 1917, which will be modified at the Department's
direction. It is the intention of the Department, however, to
require the wearing of these garments at some time in the
future and officers holding permanent appointments in the
Navy may procure these uniforms at their discretion.

Sleeve Markings.

4. Rank and corps devices shall be worn on the sleeves of
frock, evening dress and blue service coats. The rank is to
be indicated by the number and width of stripes specified.
The corps is to be indicated by the corps devices specified.
The corps devices are to be set on the outside of each sleeve
midway between the seams, above the lace, separated from the
lace in each case by $\frac{1}{4}$ inch, and in the manner specified.

5. The stripes indicating the rank shall be of gold lace,
the lower edge of the lace being 2 inches from and parallel
to the edge of the sleeve, stripes to be set $\frac{1}{4}$ inch apart.
The number and width of the stripes shall be as follows:

Admiral, one stripe of 2 inch lace with three stripes of
 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch lace above it.

Vice admiral, one stripe of 2 inch lace with two stripes of
 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch lace above it.

Officers of the rank of rear admiral, one stripe of 2 inch
lace with one stripe of $\frac{1}{4}$ inch lace above it.

Officers of the rank of commodore, one stripe of 2 inch lace.

Officers of the rank of captain, four stripes of $\frac{1}{2}$ inch lace.

Officers of the rank of commander, three stripes of $\frac{1}{2}$ inch
lace.

Officers of the rank of lieutenant commander, two stripes of
 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch lace with one stripe of $\frac{1}{4}$ inch lace between.

Officers of the rank of lieutenant, two stripes of $\frac{1}{2}$ inch
lace.

Officers of the rank of lieutenant, junior grade, one stripe
of $\frac{1}{2}$ inch lace with one stripe of $\frac{1}{4}$ inch lace above it.

Officers of the rank of ensign, one stripe of $\frac{1}{4}$ inch lace.

Chief warrant officers, one stripe of $\frac{1}{4}$ inch lace.

Warrant officers, one stripe of $\frac{1}{4}$ inch lace.

Corps Devices.

6. (a) Commissioned line officers shall wear a star of five
rays, embroidered in gold, of a size to be inscribed in a
circle of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter; set with one of the rays
pointing directly downward.

(b) Medical officers shall wear a spread oak leaf, em-
broided in gold, surcharged with an acorn, embroidered in
silver, of a size to be inscribed in an ellipse $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches long
and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch wide; to be set with the longer axis of the
device perpendicular to the upper stripe of lace, stem down.

(c) Dental officers shall wear a spread oak leaf embro-
ided in gold, with acorns embroidered in silver, on each side of
the stem, of a size to be inscribed in an ellipse $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches
long and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch wide; to be set with the longer axis of the
device perpendicular to the upper stripe of lace, stem down.

(d) Supply officers shall wear a sprig of three oak leaves
and three acorns, to be embroidered in gold, with one acorn
on each side of the stem and one acorn between the two
upper leaves, leaves and acorns to be distinctly and separately
outlined except where brought together at the stem of the
sprig; of a size to be inscribed in a rectangle $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches
long and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch wide; to be set with the longer axis of the
device parallel to the stripes of lace, with stems to the front.

(e) Chaplains shall wear a Latin cross, embroidered in
gold, the long arm $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch long, the short arm $\frac{9}{16}$ inch long,
and each arm $\frac{3}{4}$ inch wide; to be set inclined toward the
rear, the longer arm, prolonged, making an angle of 60° with
the upper stripe of lace.

(f) Professors of mathematics shall wear an oak leaf with
slightly curving stem and acorn attached to the concave side
of the stem, to be embroidered in gold, of a size to be in-
scribed in an ellipse $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches long and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch wide; to be
set with stems to the front, acorn uppermost and mid rib of
the leaf making an angle of 90° with the stripe of lace.

(g) Naval constructors shall wear a sprig of two live oak
leaves, spreading, with an acorn on the stem between the
leaves, stem curving slightly, embroidered in gold, of a size
to be inscribed in a rectangle $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch long and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch



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wide; to be set with the longer axis of circumscribing figure
parallel to the stripes of lace, stem pointing down and toward
the front.

(h) Civil engineers shall wear two sprigs of two live oak
leaves and an acorn in each sprig, leaves of each sprig spread-
ing and the acorn at the stem, the sprigs to be crossed with
stem at the ends of the device, and the acorns clearing the
tips of the leaves of the opposite sprig, to be embroidered in
gold, the device to be $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long over all and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch
wide; to be set with the longer axis parallel to the upper
stripes of lace.

(i) Chief boatswains and boatswains shall wear two foul
anchors crossed, embroidered in gold, surcharged at point of
crossing with a silver five-pointed star with one ray pointing
midway between the stocks, of a size to be inscribed in a
rectangle $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches long and 1 inch wide; to be set with
longer axis parallel to the stripes of lace, crowns down.

(k) Chief gunners and gunners shall wear a flaming spher-
ical shell, embroidered in gold, surcharged at the center of
the shell with a silver five-pointed star, one ray pointing
directly away from the flame, shell to be $7/16$ inch in di-
ameter flames spreading to a width of $\frac{3}{4}$ inch, and the device
to be $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long over all; to be set with the longer axis
of the device perpendicular to the stripes of lace, flames point-
ing up.

(l) Chief machinists and machinists shall wear a three-
bladed propeller, embroidered in gold, the hub to be sur-
charged with a silver five-pointed star, one ray on the axis
of the vertical blade of the propeller, of a size to be inscribed
in a circle $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, with hub $7/16$ inch in
diameter to be set with the vertical blade pointing away from
the stripe of lace.

(m) Chief carpenters and carpenters shall wear a carpen-
ter's square, each arm $\frac{3}{4}$ inch long on the outside angle and
 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide, embroidered in gold, to be set with points
down and axis of arms prolonged making equal angles with
the stripe of lace.

(n) Chief sailmakers and sailmakers shall wear a diamond
embroidered in gold, with its long axis $\frac{3}{4}$ inch long, parallel
to the stripe of lace.

(o) Chief pharmacists and pharmacists shall wear a ca-
duceus standing 1 inch high, embroidered in gold, set per-
pendicular to the stripe of lace.

(p) Chief pay clerks and pay clerks shall wear the same
device prescribed for supply officers without the acorns, em-
broided in gold.

(q) Mates shall wear a pair of binoculars, 1 inch high,
embroidered in gold in lieu of a corps device and shall not
wear any lace.

(r) Officers of the Naval Reserve Force shall wear the
sleeve markings prescribed for officers of the Regular Navy
of the same corps and rank, with the addition of a distin-
guished mark consisting of a geometrical figure surrounding
the corps device. The lines forming this figure shall be $\frac{1}{4}$
inch wide embroidered in gold and the figure of such a size
as to be separated from the corps device at the nearest point
by $\frac{1}{4}$ inch, the whole device being set on the sleeve in such
manner that the surrounding geometrical figure will be sepa-
rated from the upper stripe of lace by $\frac{1}{4}$ inch. The geo-
metrical figures shall be for the different classes as follows:

Class 1—A semi-circle surrounding the lower half of the
device, the ends being turned in to meet the body of the
device.

Class 2—A circle.

Class 3—An equilateral triangle with base parallel to the
stripes of lace and apex pointing up.

Class 4—A rhombus with longer diagonal-perpendicular to
the stripes of lace.

Class 5—A pentagon with one side parallel to the stripe
of lace and opposite angle pointing up.

Class 6—A hexagon with one angle pointing directly down.

(Continued on next page.)

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NAVY UNIFORM CHANGES.

(Continued from preceding page.)

For all officers:

7. The overcoat shall be made of dark Navy blue, smooth-faced cloth, lined with dark blue or black material; double-breasted, semi-fitting at the waist and with a full skirt, length of skirt to reach from 2 to 5 inches below the knee. To be made with lapel and convertible collar, so as to be worn buttoned to the neck if desired. Collar to be 4½ inches wide at the center of the back. The point of the lapel to be as wide as the point of the collar, the two to lie closely together; notch of lapel to be about 4½ inches deep; length of lapel to be about 11 inches and the coat to button on the second button. When the coat is worn buttoned to the neck, the collar should meet closely in the front and lay smooth across the upper chest at the base of the neck. Collar to be fitted with a latch so that it may be worn turned up for protection to the ears, if desired. To have two rows of, large-size, gilt, Navy buttons, the rows to be about 6 inches apart; five buttons in each row, first button at the neck under the collar, second button at the bottom of the lapel and bottom button at the height of the crotch, four lower buttons to be equally spaced. There shall be a vent in the center of the back, extending 16 to 20 inches from the bottom; the right side of the vent overlapping the left side 2 inches, made with a fly and fastened with three medium size flat black buttons. There shall be a vertical slit about 4 inches long, over the left hip, to allow the short sling of the sword belt to pass through and the sword to be hooked up outside; the slit is to be strengthened inside with suitable material and to be fitted with an inside flap to cover the opening when not in use for the sword sling. The overcoat shall be made full in the back and fitted with two straps let into the side seams at the waist, straps 2½ inches wide, the right strap to have two medium size gilt Navy buttons, about 3 inches apart, the left strap to have two button holes the same distance apart, straps to be worn buttoned up. There shall be two outside welted pockets, welts 1½ inches wide; openings about 8 inches long, center of opening in the same vertical line with the front seam of armhole, at the height of the hip bone, and bottom of opening 2 inches to the rear of the top; opening may be let through lining if desired. Inside breast pockets may be fitted if desired. The edges of the collar, back straps, pocket welts and the front edges of the coat

shall be stitched with one row of plain stitching ¼ inch from the edge. All seams plain. Sleeve marks, to indicate rank only, shall be worn on the overcoat and shall consist of stripes of lustrous black braid, of the same number, width and disposition as the gold lace stripes on the sleeves of the service coat. Shoulder marks shall be worn with the overcoat.

Raincoat.

For all officers:

8. The raincoat shall be made of dark Navy blue serge, or similar material, waterproofed; to be lined with dark blue or black material. Coat may be made with the lining loose or may be interlined with rubber cemented in so as to produce the necessary waterproof quality. To be cut double-breasted, with convertible collar and lapel, similar to the overcoat, except that the collar shall be only 3½ inches wide, so that it may be worn buttoned to the neck, or with collar turned up as desired. Skirt to be longer than the overcoat, so as to reach about 8 inches below the knee. Outside pockets and back vent same as in the overcoat. Inside pockets optional. Buttons same as in the overcoat except that they shall be flat black buttons. Ventilated with four eyelets under each sleeve. Sleeve to have tabs 2¼ inches wide, let into the outside seam, with two button holes in each tab and four medium size flat black buttons on each sleeve. Belt to fit all around the waist loosely, 2¼ inches wide, held to the coat by two loops, one at each side seam; to be secured with a black leather covered buckle and a loop on the belt. Seams to be raised, single stitched and strapped on inside. Edges to be double stitched, and where rubber interlining is provided shall be cemented. There shall be no sword slit, sleeve marks or loops for shoulder marks. The coat is to be worn without any rank or corps distinguishing devices.

Rain Cap Covers.

For all officers:

9. To be made of dark Navy blue, light-weight, waterproof material, to fit closely over the cap and face; in case of officers wearing embroidered visors there shall be an extension so that the visor may also be covered.

Shoulder Marks.

10. Shoulder marks shall be worn by all officers on white service coat, and overcoat. They shall be made of blue cloth, lined with black silk, worked over one thickness of hair-cloth or similar stiffening material, 4½ to 5½ inches long on the side, 2½ inches wide, with a symmetrical triangular peak at the top extending 1 inch beyond the parallel sides; at the center of this peak a small Navy button.

11. For flag officers the top of the shoulder mark shall be covered with 2 inch gold lace showing a margin of ¼ inch blue cloth. Devices to be worked over the lace as follows:

(a) For admiral: A silver fouled anchor, 1½ inches long over all width from tip to tip 1 inch, stock 15/16 inch long; mounted with the crown pointing outward, on the middle line of the shoulder mark, ½ inch clear between the anchor and the button; and a group of four silver five-pointed stars, each of a size to be inscribed in a circle ¾ inch in diameter, mounted with one ray pointing inward, and with the centers of the stars on each corner of a square having a side of 1 inch in length, with one diagonal laid on the center line of the shoulder mark, the center of the outer star being ¾ inch from the outer end of the shoulder mark.

(b) For vice admiral: The same as for admiral except that there shall be but three stars, center of stars to be set at the angles of an equilateral triangle, 1½ inches to the side; base parallel to and 1 inch from end of shoulder mark and apex in center line of shoulder mark.

(c) For rear admiral: The same as for admiral except that there shall be but two stars, centers of stars to be set on the center line of the shoulder mark, 1¼ inches apart with outer star 1 inch from end of shoulder mark.

(d) For commodore: The same as for admiral except there shall be but one star, center of star on center line of shoulder mark, midway between anchor and end of shoulder mark.

(e) For staff officers of the rank of rear admiral or commodore: The same as for line officers of the same rank, except that there shall be surcharged on the shank of the anchor a miniature device in gold of the appropriate corps. For medical officers, apothecaries and naval constructors the stem shall be pointed toward the stock of the anchor. For civil engineers the longer axis of the device shall be parallel to the shank of the anchor.

12. For officers of the rank of captain and below: The shoulder mark shall not have the covering of gold lace prescribed for flag officers, but the rank and corps shall be indicated by stripes of gold lace and corps devices as prescribed for the service coat. The outer stripe of the rank shall be parallel to and ¼ inch from the end of shoulder mark and the corps device shall be on the center line of the shoulder mark set in the same relation to the upper stripe as prescribed for the sleeve.

Blue Caps.

For all officers:

13. The cap shall be of fine dark Navy blue cloth, 3½ inches high at the front sloping to 1½ inches high at the back, measured on the outside from the top of the lower welt on the band. The crown of the cap shall be oval in shape and measure 9½ inches in length and 9½ inches in width for a cap of size 7, these dimensions to be increased or decreased by ½ inch for each size above or below size 7. The band shall be 3½ inches wide with welts 1/16 inch in diameter at the top and bottom. The bottom welt shall be ¼ inch from the base of the cap. A band of lustrous black mohair braid shall be worn between the upper and lower welts. The quarters shall flare from the upper welt on the band to the edge of the crown measuring after being sewed 1½ inches in front, 1 9/16 inches at the sides and 1½ inches at the back. The crown shall be made with a cord welt ½ inch in diameter round the edge, of the same material as the cap. The front quarters, in the wake of the cap device, shall be stiffened, with extra quality haircloth and webbing, reinforced with two upright strips of ¼ inch flat wire steel between the cloth and the lining of the cap. Four black metal eyelets, two on each side, shall be placed above the band, in the quarters for ventilation. The body or inside band shall be of closely woven wicker well shelled. Sweat lining of Morocco. The visor shall be of black patent leather, molded to shape, and bound with the same green underneath, rounding and sloping downward not less than 30° nor more than 45° from the horizontal. A small size gilt Navy button on a screw post mount shall be placed in each side just beyond the ends of the visor with the center of the post 5/16 inch above the lower welt of the band. To be supplied with a light rustproof removable wire grommet.

14. The cap device for commissioned officers shall be a silver shield emblazoned paleways of 13 pieces, with two gold lace slides of the same width, the strap to be fitted with brass eyelets to fasten over the button posts and held in place by the buttons. When not used under the chin, the strap shall be drawn taut between the buttons, resting on the upper edge of the visor. For warrant officers and mates the strap shall be the same as for commissioned officers but only ¼ inch wide.

15. For flag officers and commodores, and staff officers of corresponding rank, the visor ornaments shall be sprays of oak leaves with acorns embroidered in gold on blue cloth. For captains and commanders and staff officers of corresponding rank, they shall be sprays of oak leaves and acorns embroidered in gold on blue cloth along the front edge of the visor, to occupy a space not exceeding 1 inch in width, measured from inner edge of the binding. For all other officers the visor shall be plain.

White Cap.

For all officers:

17. The white cap shall present the same shape and appearance as the blue cap, except that the top shall be white above the black mohair band. It shall be of black patent leather, with device, mohair braid, chin strap, buttons, visor, and visor ornaments the same as on the blue cap, with a grommet of rustproof wire, covered with a removable, snug-fitting cover of white linen duck or similar material.

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REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL.

(Continued from page 359.)

instruction and training were very satisfactory. It was not possible for the Regular Army to supply the necessary number of officers for instructors, and the deficiency had to be made up from other sources, the particular ones being the officers' training camps. Instructors, all selected specialists, including commissioned and non-commissioned officers, sent to the United States by the French and English governments for duty at training camps, rendered invaluable assistance in the early training of our divisions. It was found, however, after training had progressed for about four months that entirely too much stress was being laid on training for defensive warfare.

In January, 1918, the system was changed and greater stress was put on training for offensive warfare, the object being to make first a disciplined soldier who could shoot a rifle accurately and handle the bayonet efficiently and then to teach him the details of trench warfare. The results of the war, says General Chamberlain, have amply justified the latter system of training employed and have demonstrated that the fundamental principles underlying instruction at the U.S. Military Academy and the service schools are as sound now as in the past.

Officers' training camps, where selected civilians were intensively instructed and trained for a period of three months or more, proved invaluable, and it is believed they furnished a large number of subordinate officers. The system, however, did not make completely trained officers. There are certain things, such as the care of men in barracks and camps, which can only be learned by experience. This lack of experience, especially among officers of subordinate rank, regimental and company officers, was fully demonstrated in our mobilization camps.

Reports of inspectors indicate that discipline throughout the Army was generally satisfactory. This condition was mainly due to the remarkably fine spirit displayed by officers and men, whose anxiety to properly prepare themselves for service caused them to bear every hardship without complaint. After the signing of the armistice, however, when the incentive to active service no longer existed, there was a noticeable relaxation in discipline among the temporary troops. One of the most difficult things to teach the new personnel was the importance of the observance of military courtesies. This was especially true of the hand salute. Junior officers and enlisted men appeared to regard the saluting of a superior as a mark of degradation.

There was a general disregard by officers and men of provisions of the uniform regulations as to the wearing of the uniform. Not the least of these offenders were officers of the Regular Army of high rank, whose example was promptly followed by juniors. It is unnecessary to state that if a uniform is prescribed it should be

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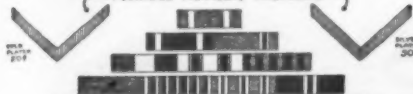
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worn by all concerned exactly as prescribed or the regulation at once becomes a dead letter.

During the first six months of the training period there was a great shortage of clothing and equipment. This condition was to a large extent remedied by the beginning of the second year of the war. The quality of the clothing issued during the first year of the war was not satisfactory. This applied especially to the olive-drab uniforms, olive-drab shirts, canvas leggings and hats. This condition was remedied during the second year of the war.

Our Arms and Equipment Superior.

Arms and equipment were generally satisfactory, and at the close of the war they were undoubtedly superior to those in use by any of the foreign armies. The model 1917 rifle, known as the Enfield, proved a satisfactory weapon, but had several defects, one of which was that the rifle was cocked as the bolt closed the cartridge chamber, just the opposite of the mechanism of the Springfield, and the leaf of the rear sight was easily displaced to the rear during rapid fire. Reports based on observation of actual performance indicate that the Springfield rifle has no superior. At the great small-arms competition at Le Mans, France, no rifle approached the Springfield in accuracy and reliability. No competitor using the model 1917 (Enfield) secured a place on any of the teams. The Browning automatic rifle and machine gun were also at the time of the armistice the best weapons of their class possessed by any army.

The report continues that reports from inspectors indicate that the uniform was, in general, satisfactory. It is believed, however, that the following modifications of the uniform should be made: The uniform coat should have a rolling collar, somewhat on the lines of the English coat. This would permit of the olive-drab shirt being worn with the coat in a neat manner, which is not now possible with the standing collar of our present coat. The shirt collar also causes great discomfort to the wearer when worn with the coat. The American has a constitutional dislike to anything tight around his neck, and he invariably unbuttons his coat at the first opportunity. The coat should also have four large side pockets, two on one side, similar to those in the English and French uniform coats. The collar insignia should be of cloth instead of metal, the arm or corps to be designated by the color of the insignia. No one can tell now to what branch of the Service or organization an officer or enlisted man belongs until he gets within two or three feet of him, and no organization is ever completely equipped with the metal insignia pertaining to it. Cloth insignia would, in addition, result in a very large saving to the Government. The overseas trench cap did not prove altogether satisfactory. It should be made with a visor and with sides which could be pulled

down over the ears in cold weather. The field shoe issued the enlisted men during the past two years is the best ever issued to our Service.

Excellence of Army Messes.

The ration has given entire satisfaction, and there have been practically no complaints as to food or its preparation. It was well cooked, and the messes were well managed. All inspectors paid special attention to the messes of officers and enlisted men, and their reports almost without exception commend the management of Army messes. The excellence of the messes is, without doubt, due to the efficient system of instruction and supervision inaugurated and carried out by the personnel of the cooks' and bakers' schools.

Considering all the difficulties to be overcome, such as uncompleted hospitals, lack of sufficient number of surgeons, nurses, hospital attendants and medical supplies, the care of the sick and wounded was generally satisfactory, except during the fall of 1917, when epidemics of all kinds, especially measles and pneumonia, incident to the hasty assembling of large numbers of recruits, and except also in the fall of 1918, when the epidemic of influenza swamped all hospitals, civilian and military alike, and adequate medical personnel and supplies could not be obtained.

The report declares the Army is greatly indebted to the Red Cross for the timely aid it rendered to the medical authorities during the emergencies mentioned. No doubt many lives were saved by this assistance. Notwithstanding some criticism, these societies, such as the Red Cross, Young Men's Christian Association, Jewish Welfare, Knights of Columbus and Salvation Army did magnificent work and greatly contributed to the comfort and contentment of our men in camps and cantonments. Each of these societies operated independently of the others, with its own operating and supply staffs, and each was doing practically the same kind of work. As there were representatives of each of these societies in every camp, there was an unnecessary duplication of effort, with accompanying unnecessary expense. It is believed that the activities of these societies should hereafter be conducted and controlled by the Government.

The system of handling the enormous number of animals necessary for our expanded Army is undoubtedly the best ever employed in our service. The remount depots were, as a rule, well administered, but the location of a great many of the depots was unfortunate, being on low, undrained sites which simply became quagmires during wet weather. The care of public animals in the service was never entirely satisfactory, and a number of them were lost during rail shipments due to failure to observe shipping regulations. The care of animals in combat divisions and cantonments greatly improved during the second six months of the training period.

Although there was some improvement toward the end of the war, the veterinary service was never entirely satisfactory, due principally to the inexperience of new veterinarians.

Reports from inspectors show that there have been many irregularities in the use of motor vehicles in the Motor Transport Corps, and that there have been numerous violations of the War Department orders which prohibit the use of motor cars for private use. Reports also indicate that a large number of motor vehicles have been rendered unserviceable, due to inexperienced chauffeurs and also due to the lack of spare parts.

Regular Officers for High Command.

In the organization of our National Army combat divisions the division commander, chief of staff, brigade and regimental commanders were taken from selected officers of the Regular Army, while subordinate officers were taken from the graduates of the various training camps. This, General Chamberlain adds, it is believed is the best system ever devised by the United States for quickly organizing and training a large mass of recruits. At the end of four months from the time of their organization, where the personnel had not been materially disturbed and arms and equipment were on hand, divisions were ready to be sent overseas to complete their training. It is safe to say that no nation ever before had available such superb personnel from which to organize an army.

Reports of inspectors indicate that Field Artillery units did not at first make as rapid progress in training as other units of the division, due principally to lack of equipment and trained technical instructors. Conditions in Artillery brigades reported during November and December, 1917, were simply deplorable. After January, 1918, these conditions rapidly improved.

During the first year of the war there were many irregularities reported at Air Service training centers and many deaths from accidents. These conditions were due to causes incident to the sudden inauguration of an enormous Air Service program. Neither adequate material nor trained personnel was available.

The efficiency developed in the transportation of troops, both on land and sea, was remarkable. There was some friction and delay during the early stages of mobilization, but a system soon developed which was a model. The facility and efficiency with which troops were transported overseas astonished the world, and it has been shown beyond question that the knowledge of this fact

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The last annual inspection showed the conditions at the U.S. Military Academy to be generally satisfactory. During the past year there has been considerable hazing, and contrary to former customs of the corps physical hazing has been continued in barracks, thus interfering with the academic work of the corps. The present superintendent is handling hazing by placing more responsibility on cadet officers and on the first class, and the latter has undertaken to abolish physical hazing by action within the corps.

The reduced period of course of instruction has not been in operation long enough to definitely determine its effect upon the graduates, but the inspector who made the last report states that in view of the fact that all the cadet officers are third classmen, and there is not a cadet at the academy who has ever seen a first classman, the drill, appearance, discipline and spirit of the corps is extraordinary.

The inspector's report disclosed the fact that the total indebtedness of the first, second and third classes of the corps is \$100,497.93, and that within the next two months, when the new cadets are supplied with new uniforms and with textbooks, the indebtedness of the members of this class will be \$170 each. It is not believed to be good policy to require cadets to incur such a large indebtedness, and it is recommended that the Government either furnish cadets their uniforms and textbooks free of charge or increase their pay sufficiently to enable them to pay for them without incurring debt.

Enlisted Personnel Superb.

The enlisted personnel of our new Army was superb. All reports indicate that it was not equaled by that of any foreign army or by that of any army previously organized by the United States. Where competent commissioned and non-commissioned instructors were available the enlisted personnel made rapid progress in training, and it can be safely said that it has been demonstrated, as a result of the war, that where there is an adequate number of trained officers and non-commissioned officers as instructors and the necessary arms, equipment and supplies are on hand the enlisted man can be trained for combat in six months.

It is recommended that the proper steps be taken to create permanent offices of chiefs of Cavalry, Field Artillery and Infantry under the detail system and that the officers appointed to these positions be made members of the General Staff while so serving.

The subject will be covered in a separate report by the Inspector General, American Expeditionary Forces.

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